MANUAL

OF THE

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE

SESSION 1909

Joint Rules, Rules of the Senate

AND

Rules of the House

OF THE

STATE LEGISLATURE

OF WASHINGTON

TOGETHER WITH THE

State Constitution, Territorial and State Officers, Members of the Legislature, Standing Committees and Employes

---

SESSION OF 1909

WM. T. LAUBE,
Secretary of the Senate.

LOREN GRINSTEAD,
Clerk of the House.

OLYMPIA, WASH.:
E. L. BOARDMAN, PUBLIC PRINTER
1909.

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CHAS. H. MASON.....................................1853 to 1857
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AUDITOR.

URBAN E. HICKS................................1858 to 1859
A. J. MOSES...................................1859 to 1860
J. C. HEAD....................................1860 to 1862
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JOHN MILLER MURPHY............................1888 to Statehood

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J. J. McGILORN................................1861 to 1867
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U. S. MARSHALS.

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WM. HUNTINGTON ....1863 to 1868
PHILIP RITZ 1869
E. S. KEARNEY.................................1870 to 1874
CHARLES HOPKINS ....1875 to 1886
THOMAS J. HAMILTON............................1886 to Statehood

TERRITORIAL CHIEF JUSTICES.

EDWARD LANDER.................................1853 to 1858
O. B. McFADDEN................................1858 to 1861
C. C. HEWITT..................................1861 to 1869
B. F. DENNISON................................1869
WM. L. HILL...................................1870
ORANGE JACOBS ....1871 to 1875
J. R. LEWIS...................................1875 to 1880
ROGER S. GREENE...............................1880 to 1887
RICHARD A. JONES..............................1887 to 1888

CHAS. E. BOYLE....................................1888 (Died, Dec.)
THOMAS BURKE ....1888 to 1889
C. H. HANFORD....................................1889 to Statehood

ASSOCIATE TERRITORIAL JUSTICES.

VICTOR MONROE 1853
F. A. CHENOWITH....................................1853 to 1858
O. B. McFADDEN....................................1853 to 1858
WM. STRONG ....1858 to 1861
E. C. FITZHUGH....................................1858 to 1861
J. E. WYCHE....................................1861 to 1870
E. P. OLIPHANT....................................1861 to 1867
C. B. DARWIN....................................1867
B. F. DENNISON....................................1868
ORANGE JACOBS ....1869 to 1870
JAMES W. KENNEDY....................................1870 to 1873
J. R. LEWIS.................................... ..1873 to 1875
ROGER S. GREENE....................................1871 to 1879
.S. C. WINGARD....................................1875 to 1879
JOHN P. HOYT....................................1879 to 1887
GEORGE TURNER ....1884 to 1888
L. B. NASH....................................1888 to 1889
WM. G. LANGFORD....................................1886 to Statehood
FRANK ALLYN ....1887 to Statehood
WM. H. CALKINS....................................1889 to Statehood

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J. PATTON ANDERSON....................................1855
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ISAAC I. STEVENS....................................1859
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GEO. E. COLE....................................1863
A. A. DENNY....................................1865
ALVIN FLANDERS 1867
S. GARFIELDE 1869
S. GARFIELDE 1870
O. B. McFADDEN....................................1872
ORANGE JACOBS 1874
ORANGE JACOBS 1876
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THOS. H. BRENTS....................................1882
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C. S. VOORHEES....................................1886
JNO. B. ALLEN....................................1888

WASHINGTON STATE GOVERNMENT.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION OF STATE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNORS.

ELISHA P. FERRY....1889 to 1893
JOHN H. McGRAW....1893 to 1897
JOHN R. ROGERS....1897 to 1901
JOHN R. ROGERS....1901 (Died, 1901)
HENRY McBRIDE ....Dec., 1901 to 1905
ALBERT E. MEAD....1905 to 1909
SAMUEL G. COSGROVE....1909 to 1913

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

CHARLES E. LAUGHTON....1889 to 1893
F. H. LUCE....1893 to 1897
THURSTON DANIELS ....1897 to 1901
HENRY McBRIDE ....1901 to Dec., 1901
CHAS. E. COON....1905 to 1909
M. E. HAY....1909 to 1913

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

ALLEN WEIR ....1889 to 1893
JAMES H. PRICE....1893 to 1897
WILL D. JENKINS....1897 to 1901
SAM H. NICHOLS....1901 to 1905
SAM H. NICHOLS....1905 to 1909
SAM H. NICHOLS....1909 to 1913

TREASURERS.

A. A. LINDSLEY....1889 to 1893
O. A. BOWEN....1893 to 1897
C. W. YOUNG....1897 to 1901
C. W. MAYNARD....1901 to 1905
GEORGE G. MILLS....1905 to 1909
JOHN G. LEWIS....1909 to 1913

AUDITORS.

THOMAS M. REED....1889 to 1893
L. R. GRIMES....1893 to 1897
NEAL CHEATHAM ....1897 to 1901
JOHN D. ATKINSON....1901 to 1905
C. W. CLAUSEN....1905 to 1909
C. W. CLAUSEN....1909 to 1913

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

W. C. JONES....................................1889 to 1893
W. C. JONES....................................1893 to 1897
PATRICK HENRY WINSTON......................1897 to 1901
W. B. STRATTON...............................1901 to 1905
JOHN D. ATKINSON............................1905 to 1909
W. P. BELL.......................................1909 to 1913

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

R. B. BRYAN.....................................1889 to 1893
C. W. BEAN.......................................1893 to 1897
F. J. BROWN.....................................1897 to 1901
R. B. BRYAN.....................................1901 to 1905
R. B. BRYAN.....................................1905 to 1909
HENRY B. DEWEY...............................1909 to 1913

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

WILLIAM T. FORREST..........................1889 to 1893
WILLIAM T. FORREST..........................1893 to 1897
ROBERT BRIDGES ....1897 to 1901
S. A. CALLVERT.................................1901 to 1905
E. W. ROSS.......................................1905 to 1909
E. W. ROSS.......................................1909 to 1913

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

J. H. SCHIVELY..................................1909 to 1913

JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT DURING STATEHOOD.

T. J. ANDERS, R. O. DUNBAR. JOHN P. HOYT,
ELMON SCOTT, T. L. STILES, J. B. REAVIS,
M. J. GORDON, MARK A. FULLERTON,
WALLACE MOUNT,

WM. H. WHITE, HIRAM E. HADLEY,
MILO A. ROOT, HERMAN D. CROW,
STEPHEN J. CHADWICK, M. F. GOSE.

The following have acted as Chief Justices since statehood:

T. J. ANDERS,
R. O. DUNBAR,
JOHN P. HOYT,
ELMON SCOTT.
T. L. STILES.
J. B. REAVIS,
M. J. GORDON,
MARK A. FULLERTON.
WALLACE MOUNT.
HIRAM E. HADLEY.
FRANK H. RUDKIN.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS SINCE STATEHOOD.

51st Congress—John L. Wilson, March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.

52nd Congress—John L. Wilson, March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.

53rd Congress—John L. Wilson, W. H. Doolittle, March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.

54th Congress—W. H. Doolittle, S. C. Hyde, March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1897.

55th Congress—W. C. Jones, James Hamilton Lewis, March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1899.

56th Congress—W. L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, March 4, 1899, to March 4, 1901.

57th Congress—W. L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, March 4, 1901, to March 4, 1903.

58th Congress—W. L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, W. E. Humphrey, March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1905.

59th Congress—W. L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, William E. Humphrey, March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1907.

60th Congress—W. L. Jones, F. W. Cushman, William E. Humphrey, March 4, 1907, to March 4, 1909.

61st Congress—F. W. Cushman, William E. Humphrey, Miles Poindexter, March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1911.

UNITED STATES SENATORS SINCE STATEHOOD.

WATSON C. SQUIRE	1889 to 1897
JOHN B. ALLEN	1889 to 1893
JOHN L. WILSON	1895 to 1899
GEO. TURNER	1897 to 1903
ADDISON G. FOSTER	1899 to 1905
LEVI ANKENY	1903 to 1909
SAMUEL H. PILES	1905 to 1911
W. L. JONES	1909 to 1915

Washington became a state in 1889. Senators elected as follows in January, 1890, and took oath of office March 4 of same year:

WATSON C. SQUIRE	For One Year
JOHN B. ALLEN	For Three Years

In 1891 Watson C. Squire was re-elected for six years and was succeeded March 4, 1897, by George Turner, whose term expired March 4, 1903, and who was succeeded by Levi Ankeny, whose term expires March 4, 1909. W. L. Jones was elected to succeed Levi Ankeny, whose term will expire March 4, 1909. John B. Allen's term expired March 4, 1893, when no election was had owing to a deadlock in the legislature. Governor McGraw appointed Mr. Allen, but the U. S. Senate refused to seat him, and Mr. Squire was therefore the only representative of the State of Washington in the U. S. Senate until March 4, 1895, when John L. Wilson was elected and took the oath of office to fill the unexpired term of four years, when he was succeeded March 4, 1899, by Addison G. Foster, whose term expired March 4, 1905, and who in turn was succeeded by Samuel H. Piles, whose term will expire March 4, 1911.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Executive Officers.

GOVERNOR
SECRETARY OF STATE
AUDITOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.

FRANK H. RUDKIN.

Judges.

R. O. DUNBAR
WALLACE MOUNT
MARK A. FULLERTON
HERMAN D. CROW
S. J. CHADWICK
M. F. GOSE

Clerk of Supreme Court.

C. S. REINHART.

Reporter.

ARTHUR REMINGTON.

Bailiff.

FRED GUYOT.

Stenographers.

LOUISE AYER.
SADIE E. SAPP.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

Governor.................................SAMUEL G. COSGROVE
Private Secretary.............................HOWARD COSGROVE
Stenographer ....MISS JEAN McLEOD

OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Lieutenant Governor......................................M. E. HAY
Spokane.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State...............................SAM H. NICHOLS
Assistant Secretary of State.........................BEN R. FISH
Auditor and Cashier........................FRANK T. HOUGHTON
Index Clerk...H. A. PERCIVAL
Recording Clerk.......................................W. T. JORDAN
Recording Clerk.............................MISS HATTIE WATSON
Recording Clerk.............................MISS MABLE NICHOLS
Stenographer..................................MISS AGNES FLEMING

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR.

Auditor of State....................................C. W. CLAUSEN
Deputy Auditor....................................F. P. JAMESON
Bookkeeper..N. D. MELGARD
Warrant Clerk..E. F. JONES
Stenographer ....MISS MAY McINTYRE

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER.

Treasurer of State................................JOHN G. LEWIS
Deputy..W. W. SHERMAN
Warrant Clerk..............................ETHEL M. SHERMAN

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General..W. P. BELL
Assistant Attorney General..........................W. V. TANNER
Second Assistant.......................................GEO. A. LEE
Third Assistant...W. MAGILL

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Commissioner..E. W. ROSS
Assistant Commissioner..........................FRANK C. MORSE
Auditor and Cashier..................................C. E. BRAGG
Secretary of Board................................M. H. TAMBLIN
Chief Engineer..W. O. CLARK
Field Engineer..A. BYSTROM

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner..................................JOHN H. SCHIVELY
Deputy..S. A. MADGE
Clerk.......................................MISS IVIE FERGUSON
Stenographer ....MISS FLORA J. SCHIVELY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

State Superintendent..............................HENRY B. DEWEY
Assistant State Superintendent.........................J. M. LAYHUE
Deputy Superintendent.................................F. F. NALDER
Stenographer..................................MISS MABLE ARNOLD
Stenographer.................................MISS GYNITH KNIGHT

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjutant General...............................ORTIS HAMILTON
Chief Clerk.....................................MISS NELL KINZIE
Inspector Small Arm Practice....................CAPT. F. F. LIGGETT
Armorer..E. O. FREE

Capt. John Kinzie. U. S. Army. retired, detailed by War Department for duty with National Guard of Washington.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Commissioner...............................CHAS. F. HUBBARD
Clerk ....MISS M. J. DONOVAN
State Coal Mine Inspector...........................D. C. BOTTING

OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

State Librarian..J. M. HITT
Assistant and Law Librarian............. ....C. WILL SHAFFER
Second Assistant Librarian..................JOSEPHINE HOLGATE

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Member of the Board...............................H. E. GILHAM
Member of the Board..............................EUGENE LORTON
Member of the Board.........................H. T. JONES, Chairman
Secretary. ....C. C. ASPINWALL
Bookkeeper ....B. VINCENT
Stenographer............................MISS WINNIFRED LANG

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

State Auditor....................................C. W. CLAUSEN
Secretary of State................... ....SAM H. NICHOLS
State Land Commissioner.............................E. W. ROSS
State Tax Commissioner.........................T. D. ROCKWELL
State Tax Commissioner.............................A. E. CAGWIN
State Tax Commissioner............... ....J. E. FROST

STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Land Commissioner....................................E. W. ROSS
Tax Commissioner............ ....T. D. ROCKWELL
Tax Commissioner......................................A. E. CAGWIN
Tax Commissioner......................................J. E. FROST
State Fire Warden.......... ....J. R. WELTY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Commissioner, Sam H. Nichols, Secretary of State.............Ex-officio

STATE GRAIN COMMISSION.

WM. H. REED	Tacoma	July 8. 1905
DAVID ANDERSON	Rosalia	July 8, 1905
JOHN W. ARRASMITH	Colfax	July 8, 1905

STATE GRAIN INSPECTORS.

JOHN W. ARRASMITH	Chief Grain Inspector	Tacoma
S. S. KING	Chief Deputy	Tacoma
ALEX. ANDERSON	Chief Deputy	Seattle
E. L. PERKINS	Chief Deputy	Spokane
J. M. WARD	Clerk and Bookkeeper	Tacoma

STATE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

L. DAVIES	Davenport	April, 1910

FISH COMMISSIONER AND GAME WARDEN.

JOHN L. RISELAND	Bellingham	March, 1910

LABOR COMMISSIONER.

CHAS. F. HUBBARD...........Tacoma................April 1st, 1909

STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, N. G. W.

Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff..BRIG. GEN. ORTIS HAMILTON, Olympia
Chief of Ordnance.............BRIG. GEN. JAS. A. DRAIN, Retired
Inspector General..............COL. JOHN KINZIE...........Olympia
Chief of Engineers..............COL. G. G. DARROW..........Seattle
Quartermaster General..........COL. E. K. ERWIN............Spokane
Judge Advocate General.........COL. M. P. HURD.........Mt. Vernon
Commissary General............COL. ALBERT E. CAGWIN......Kelso
Inspector of Rifle Practice.......COL. EMORY P. GILBERT....Spokane
Paymaster General.............COL. J. T. GOSS............Vancouver
Aide-de-camp ....LT. COL. W. G. POTTS.........Seattle
Aide-de-camp ....LT. COL. D. DAUN EGAN..Bellingham
Aide-de-camp ....LT. COL. J. M. FISH......Kettle Falls
Aide-de-camp ....LT. COL. ARTHUR J. WEISBACH..
..........................Tacoma
Military Sec. & Asst. Adjt. Gen..MAJOR A. N. BROWN........Olympia

PILOT COMMISSIONERS COLUMBIA RIVER AND BAR.

CHAS. E. KERLEE............Ilwaco .....Third Monday of Feb., 1906
CHAS. H. CALLENDER.........Knapton ..Third Monday of Feb., 1906
L. D. WILLIAMS..............Ilwaco ....Third Monday of Feb., 1908

PILOT COMMISSIONERS STRAITS OF FUCA AND PUGET SOUND.

JAMES DELGARDNO..............................Port Townsend
N. T. OLIVER................................ ......Port Townsend
Pleasure of the Governor.

OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, LOCATED AT SEATTLE.
BOARD OF REGENTS.

JOHN P. HARTMAN....................................Seattle
A. P. SAWYER...Seattle
D. L. HUNTINGTON..................................Spokane
FRANK D. NASH.......................................Tacoma
F. A. HAZELTINE....................................Chehalis
J. T. RONALD..Seattle
JOHN H. POWELL.....................................Seattle

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

AT ELLENSBURG.

DR. J. A. MAHAN.................................Ellensburg
H. M. BALDWIN....................................Ellensburg
J. D. CORNETT...................................North Yakima

AT CHENEY.

G. A. FELLOWS..Cheney
R. LEWIS..Rutter
HENRY W. COLLINS..Rockford

AT BELLINGHAM.

JOHN J. DONOVAN..Bellingham
J. J. EDENS..Bellingham
F. F. HANDSCHY..Bellingham

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE.
BOARD OF REGENTS.

DR. J. S. ANDERSON..Asotin
LEE A. JOHNSON..Sunnyside
PETER McGREGOR..Hooper
FRANK J. BARNARD..Seattle
J. J. BROWNE..Spokane

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HENRY B. DEWEY, Superintendent of Public Instruction..Ex-officio Chairman
JAMES A. TORMEY..Spokane
THOS. A. STIGER..Everett
J. W. SHEPHERD..Walla Walla
P. A. WILLIAMS..Montesano

THE WASHINGTON SOLDIERS' HOME, LOCATED AT ORTING, PIERCE COUNTY.

GEO. W. TIBBETTS..Superintendent

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY.

E. G. SHORROCK..Seattle
H. W. CARROLL..Seattle
GEO. SHEDDEN..Tacoma
F. P. GREENE..Spokane
ALFRED LISTER..Tacoma

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

WILSON JOHNSTON	Colfax	December 30, 1909
JAMES R. YOCUM	Tacoma	December 30, 1910
ELMER E. HEG, Secretary	Seattle	December 30, 1911
E. L. KIMBALL	Spokane	
S. B. NELSON	Pullman	December 30, 1908
P. FRANK	North Yakima	December 30, 1908

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

GEORGE W. OVERMEYER	South Bend	May 22, 1908
A. E. STUHT	Colfax	May 22, 1908
H. A. WRIGHT	Wilbur	May 22, 1909

C. W. SHARPLES .... Seattle .... May 22, 1909
KENNETH TURNER .... Seattle .... May 22, 1909
H. C. WATKINS .... Hoquiam ....
J. B. EAGLESON .... Seattle .... May 22, 1907
J. A. DURRANT .... Snohomish ....
ELMER D. OLMSTEAD .... Spokane .... May 22, 1907

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

FRED. P. OFFERMAN .... Bellingham .... June 5, 1910
L. L. TALLMAN .... Walla Walla .... June 5, 1911
J. W. McARTHUR .... Spokane .... November 11, 1907
PETER JENSEN .... Tacoma .... June 5, 1908
THOS. W. LOUGH .... Seattle .... March 4, 1909

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

H. D. BRAND .... Tacoma .... March 4, 1907
C. C. MANN .... Spokane ....
A. W. BURNS .... North Yakima ....
E. B. EDGERS .... Seattle .... March 4, 1908
C. S. IRWIN .... Vancouver .... March 4, 1908

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

H. E. GILHAM .... Seattle ....
EUGENE LORTON .... Walla Walla ....
H. T. JONES, Chairman .... Spokane ....
C. C. ASPINWALL, Secretary .... Olympia ....

SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSANE HOSPITALS.

Western Washington .... ARTHUR P. CALHOUN .... Seattle
Eastern Washington .... J. M. SEMPLE .... Spokane

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

Eastern Washington .... S. C. WOODRUFF .... Seattle

STATE PENITENTIARY, WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Superintendent .... C. S. REED .... Seattle

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, CHEHALIS, WASH.

Superintendent .... H. T. JONES (Acting) .... Spokane

STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND, VANCOUVER, WASH.

Superintendent .... THOMAS P. CLARK .... Vancouver

STATE BOARD OF BARBERS EXAMINERS.

HENRY SCHALLER .... Tacoma
THOS. IVEY .... Spokane
CHARLES W. WHISLER .... Seattle

STATE FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

SAMUEL J. CAMERON .... North Yakima
L. O. JANECK .... North Yakima
EDWARD REMY .... North Yakima
JULIUS HUBBELL .... Ellensburg
G. W. DICKSON .... Seattle

STATE HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER.

F. A. HUNTLEY....................Tacoma........................March 31, 1909

COAL MINE INSPECTOR.

DAVID C. BOTTING ....Black Diamond .... June 18, 1909

FOREST COMMISSION.

R. W. CONDON ....Chairman........................Port Gamble
JOSEPH IRVING............. ....Everett
FRANK H. LAMB...Hoquiam
J. A. VANESS..Winlock
E. W. ROSS.......................Commissioner of Public Lands...Ex-officio

STATE TAX COMMISSION.

T. J. ROCKWELL..Spokane
J. E. FROST.. Ellensburg
A. E CAGWIN ....Kelso
C. J. KOORS.....................Secretary...................................

OFFICE OF RAILWAY COMMISSION, OLYMPIA, WASH.

H. A. FAIRCHILD.... ....Chairman .... Bellingham
JOHN C. LAWRENCE.................... ....
JESSE S. JONES..Tacoma
FRANK M. DALHAM, Jr..........Secretary................ ....
A. W. PERLEY ....Inspector of Equipment ....Tekoa
HENRY L. GRAY ....Engineer............. ....

OFFICE OF HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

JOSEPH M. SNOW...Commissioner
C. W. CLAUSEN ....State Auditor......................Ex-officio
JOHN G. LEWIS...................State Treasurer ....Ex-officio

INSPECTION OF OILS.

F. A. CLARK.......................Everett..................... State Inspector

PUBLIC PRINTER.

E. L. BOARDMAN...Puyallup

CUSTODIAN OF CAPITOL.

State Board of Control.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF WASHINGTON STATE REFORMATORY.

CORWIN S. SHANK..Seattle
F. C. JACKSON...Seattle
FRED REEVES ....Wenatchee
JOHN HANSEN...Everett
MORRIS A. LANGHORNE..Tacoma

WASHINGTON STATE REFORMATORY, MONROE, WASH.

CLEON B. ROE......................Superintendent.....................Seattle

WASHINGTON VETERANS' HOME, PORT ORCHARD, WASH.

WM. A. AMES......................Superintendent.....................Seattle

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SENATE DIRECTORY

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THE YEARS 1909-10, WITH POLITICS, OCCUPATION, COUNTIES REPRESENTED AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF EACH.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, M. E. HAY, Spokane, President of the Senate.

SENATOR A. S. RUTH, Olympia, President *pro tem.*, of the Senate.

W. T. LAUBE, Seattle, Secretary of the Senate.

NAMES.	District.	Counties.	Residence.	Age.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics.	Previous legislative service.	
								Senate.	House.
Allen, P. L.	33	King	Seattle	35	Wisconsin	Printer & Publisher	Rep.	1907	
Anderson, A. W	2	Stevens	Addy	38	Illinois	Lumber & Gen. Mer.	Rep.	1907	
Arrasmith, Joseph	9	Whitman	Palouse	63	Indiana	Farmer	Rep.		1891
Bassett, John D.	11	Adams Franklin Walla Walla	Ritzville	50	Conneticut.	Banker	Rep.		1905-7
Blair, John L.	24	Clallam Jefferson San Juan	Friday Harbor	74	New York	Fruit Grower	Rep.	1907	
Booth, Robert F.	37	King	Seattle	33	Minnesota	Lawyer	Rep.	1907	1905
Brown, Ed	41	Whatcom	Blaine	53	Canada	Millman	Rep.		1899-01
Bryan, W. J	23	Island Kitsap Mason	Bremerton	35	Louisiana	Lawyer	Rep.		
Cameron, Samuel J.	15	Benton Yakima	North Yakima	43	Scotland	Stockraiser	Rep.		1907
Cox, D. H	12	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	43	Tennessee	Merchant	Rep.		
Davis, Evan C	1	Douglas Ferry Okanogan	Ephrata	35	Ohio	Banker	Rep.		1907
Cotterill, Geo F	36	King	Seattle	43	England	Civil Engineer	Dem.	1907	
Eastham, A. B.	17	Clarke	Vancouver	51	Oregon	Dentist	Rep.		
Falconer, J. A.	38	Snohomish	Everett	39	Canada	Lumberman	Rep.		1905-7
Fatland, H. H.	29	Pierce	Tacoma	53	Norway	Lumberman	Rep.		
Fishback, H. O.	20	Lewis	Adna	50	Minnesota	Farmer	Rep		
Graves, Will G.	6	Spokane	Spokane	41	Illinois	Lawyer	Dem	1903 5-7	
Hutchinson, R. A.	4	Spokane	Spokane	56	Mississippi	Farmer.	Rep	1893-5.	1891-07
Huxtable, Jesse	3	Spokane	Spokane	45	England	Railway Conductor	Rep		1905-07

Kline, Robert L.	42	Whatcom	Bellingham	50	Pennsylvania	Real Estate and Ins.	Rep.	1907	
Knickerbocker, I. B	30	King	Auburn	44	New York	Lawyer	Rep.	1907	
McGregor, Peter	8	Whitman	Hooper	46	Ontario	Farmer & Stockra'sr	Rep.	1907	1905
McGowan, Henry S.	19	Pacific, Wahkiakum	McGowan	42	Washington	Salmon Packer	Dem.	1907	
Metcalf, Ralph	26	Pierce	Tacoma	47	Rhode Island	Lumber & Shingles	Rep.	1907	
Myers, Charles E	14	Lincoln	Davenport	42	Ohio	Jeweler	Rep.		
Minkler, B. D.	40	Skagit	Lyman	59	Wisconsin	Lumberman	Rep.	1907	1889
Nichols, Ralph D.	31	King	Columbia	34	Iowa	Lawyer	Rep.	1907	
Paulhamus, W. H	25	Pierce	Sumner	43	Pennsylvania	Farmer	Rep.	1907	
Piper, George U	34	King	Seattle	42	Indiana	Real Estate	Rep.	1907	
Polson, Alex	21	Chehalis	Hoquiam	55	Nova Scotia	Lumberman	Rep.	1907	
Potts, William G.	35	King	Seattle	33	Ireland	Hotel Keeper	Rep.	1903-5-7	
Presby, Winthrop B.	16	Klickitat, Skamania	Goldendale	49	New Hampshire	Lawyer	Rep	1907	
Roberts, John L.	27	Pierce	Tacoma	64	Wales	Manufacturer	Rep.	1893-5.	
Rosenhaupt, Harry	7	Spokane	Spokane	40	Illinois	Lawyer	Rep.	1907	1899-01
Ruth, A. S	22	Thurston	Olympia	43	Maine	Civil Engineer	Rep.	01-3 5-7	
Rydstrom, Arvid	28	Pierce	Tacoma	52	Sweden	Civil Eng. and Con.	Rep.		
Smith, S. T.	39	Snohomish	Marysville	54	Maine	Banker	Rep.	03-5-7.	1899
Smithson, John H	13	Chelan, Kittitas	Ellensburg	52	Canada	Banker	Rep.		1893
Stevenson, John R.	10	Asotin, Columbia, Garfield	Pomeroy	54	Michigan	Merchant	Rep.	1907	
Stewart, F. L.	18	Cowlitz	Kelso	35	Wisconsin	Banker	Rep.		
Whitney, E. C	5	Spokane	Foothills	48	Pennsylvania	Nurseryman	Rep.		1903
Williams, E. M.	32	King	Seattle	41	New York	Contractor	Rep.	1907	

SENATE EMPLOYES—SESSION 1909.

Name.	*Service.*	*Residence.*	*Per Diem.*
Wm. T. Laube	Secretary	Seattle	$7 50
Marvin L. Arnold	Assistant Secretary	Spokane	6 00
J. M. Hayes	Sargeant-at-Arms	Tacoma	5 00
A. J. Ahola	Asst. Seargeant-at-Arms	Goldendale	4 50
J. L. Ashlock	Sec. Lieut. Governor	Pullman	5 00
George Gregory	Minute Clerk	Seattle	5 00
Fred Leghorn	Docket Clerk	Spokane	5 00
George Mueller, Jr.	Journal Clerk	Auburn	5 00
E. K. Matlock	Asst. Journal Clerk	Lyman	5 00
F. G. Remann	Enrolling Clerk	Tacoma	5 00
J. H. MacNichol	Asst. Enrolling Clerk	Colfax	5 00
Fred McCoy	Engrossing Clerk	North Yakima	5 00
Chas. S. Lyons	Engrossing Clerk	Tacoma	5 00
Herbert Shaw	Bill Clerk	Bellingham	5 00
George Morrison	Asst. Bill Clerk	Marysville	4 00
W. G. Butterfield	Postmaster	Seattle	4 00
A. D. Elwell	Asst. Postmaster	Vancouver	4 00
W. J. Manion	Stenographer	Seattle	5 00
Roger W. Watts	Stenographer	Tacoma	5 00
Edwin B. Stevens	Clk. Judiciary Committe	Seattle	7 50
A. A. Kirby	Reading Clerk	Pomeroy	5 00
Claude Bozorth	Clerk	Woodland	4 00
E. E. Clark	Clerk	Walla Walla	4 00
J F. Brill	Stenographer	Spokane	5 00
E. J. Eisele	Stenographer	Seattle	5 00
Lucius McGuire	Index Clerk	Seattle	5 00
N. E. Davis	Clerk	Baird	4 00
F. F. Bredahl	Clerk	Tacoma	4 00
Nick Miles	Clerk	Spokane	4 00
J. B. Fredrick	Clerk	Spokane	4 00
C. A. Payne	Clerk	Chinook	4 00
H. E. Kennedy	Clk. Appropriation Com.	Seattle	5 00
A. F. Raymond	Clerk	Seattle	4 00
H. F. Hamilton	Clerk	Foothills	4 00
Harry Niblett	Clerk	Seattle	4 00
W. W. Swing	Doorkeeper	Port Townsend	4 00
Charles Broughton	Asst. Doorkeeper	Tacoma	4 00
Charles Summers	Custodian Senate Prop.	Daisy	4 00
A. F. Haynes	Janitor	Seattle	4 00
Robert Taylor	Janitor	Cle Elum	4 00
Ray Brown	Page	Olympia	2 00
Francis Allen	Page	Olympia	2 00
Harold Cline	Page	Bellingham	2 00
Eugene Laramie	Page	Tacoma	2 00

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE, 1909

AGRICULTURE.—Senators Arrasmith (Chairman), Blair, Brown, Fishback. Smithson. Whitnev. Stevenson.

APPROPRIATIONS.—Senators Potts (Chairman), Ruth. Paulhamus, Anderson, Booth, Rosenhaupt, McGregor, Stevenson, Cameron, Meyers, Falconer, Fishback, Stewart.

BANKS AND BANKING.—Senators Smith (Chairman), Smithson, Davis, Stewart, Bassett, Paulhamus, Polson, Fishback, Kline.

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS.—Senators Metcalf (Chairman), Allen, Huxtable, Kline, Falconer, Cotterill, Roberts.

CLAIMS AND AUDITING.—Senators Davis (Chairman), Allen, Fatland, McGowan, McGregor.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.—Senators Stevenson (Chairman), Meyer, Cox, Smithson, Polson, Roberts, McGregor.

CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.—Senators Rosenhaupt (Chairman), Bryan, Williams, Presby, Cotterill, Graves, Allen.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.—Senators Ruth (Chairman), Cox, Fatland, Arrasmith, Smith.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES.—Senators McGregor (Chairman), Hutchinson, Cameron, Davis, Blair, Williams, Brown.

DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK.—Senators Cameron (Chairman), McGregor, Meyers, Brown, Whitney.

DIKES AND DRAINS.—Senators Minkler (Chairman), Rydstrom, Brown.

EDUCATION.—Senators Bassett (Chairman), Meyers, Knickerbocker, Stevenson, Rosenhaupt, Piper, Presby.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Senators Nichols (Chairman), Fishback, McGregor, Kline, Smithson, Williams, Bassett.

ELECTIONS AND PRIVILEGES.—Senators Presby (Chairman), Rosenhaupt, Metcalf, Knickerbocker, Bryan.

ENGROSSED BILLS.—Senators Meyers (Chairman), Stewart, Nichols, Fatland, Potts.

ENROLLED BILLS.—Senators Bryan (Chairman), Fishback, Anderson, Cotterill. Cox.

FISHERIES.—Senators McGowan (Chairman), Kline, Stewart, Smith, Blair, Minkler, Eastham, Presby, Knickerbocker.

GAME.—Senators Brown (Chairman), Blair, Booth, Meyers, Rydstrom, Whitney, Presby.

GAME FISH.—Senators Anderson (Chairman), Meyers, Stevenson, Stewart, Fishback.

HARBOR AND HARBOR LINES.—Senators Cotterill (Chairman), Rydstrom, Polson, Bryan, Roberts. Kline, Falconer.

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.—Senators Whitney (Chairman), Arrasmith, Presby, Brown, Williams.

INSURANCE.—Senators Booth (Chairman), Stevenson, Kline, Allen, Bassett, Stewart, Paulhamus.

IRRIGATION AND ARID LANDS.—Senators Smithson (Chairman), Hutchinson, Cameron, Davis, Minkler, Cox. Cotterill.

JUDICIARY.—Senators Graves (Chairman), Presby, Knickerbocker, Nichols, Metcalf, Rosenhaupt, Booth, Bryan.

LABOR AND LABOR STATISTICS.—Senators Huxtable (Chairman), Cotterill, Ruth, Roberts, Falconer, Arrasmith, Stevenson.

MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, SURGERY AND HYGIENE.—Senators Eastham (Chairman), Stevenson, Booth.

MEMORIALS.—Senators Blair (Chairman), Davis, Paulhamus.

MILITARY.—Senators Kline (Chairman), Hutchinson, Blair, McGowan, Piper, Fatland, Potts.

MINES AND MINING.—Senators Rydstrom (Chairman), Smith, Ruth, Anderson, Paulhamus, Eastham, Smithson.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Senators Knickerbocker (Chairman), Huxtable, Bryan, Rosenhaupt, Rydstrom, Cotterill, Eastham.

PRINTING.—Senators Allen (Chairman), Hutchinson, Minkler, Paulhamus, McGowan, Anderson, Eastham.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—Senators Williams (Chairman), Minkler, Arrasmith, Brown, Huxtable.

PUBLIC MORALS.—Senators Fishback (Chairman), Cotterill, Meyers, Falconer, Cox, Ruth, Booth, Knickerbocker, Metcalf.

PUBLIC REVENUES AND TAXATION.—Senators Falconer (Chairman), Davis, Fatland, Graves, Cox, Cotterill, Nichols, Bassett, Williams, Bryan, Smithson.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.—Senators Paulhamus (Chairman), Anderson, Nichols, Cox, Huxtable, Meyers, Arrasmith, Graves, Smithson, Polson, Bassett, Falconer, Presby.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Senators Polson (Chairman), Kline, Presby, Arrasmith, Stevenson, Cameron, Rydstrom, Falconer. Smithson, Nichols, Whitney, Stewart, Anderson.

RULES AND JOINT RULES.—M. E. Hay (Chairman), Senators Ruth, Falconer, Knickerbocker, Metcalf.

SALARIES AND MILEAGE.—Senators Roberts (Chairman), Piper, Anderson, Presby, Cameron.

STATE, GRANTED, SCHOOL AND TIDE LANDS.—Senators Fatland (Chairman), Whitney, Smith, Bassett, Polson, McGowan, Allen, Stevenson, Ruth.

STATE LIBRARY.—Senators Piper (Chairman), Graves, Bryan.

STATE, PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.—Senators Cox (Chairman), Whitney, Smith, Fishback, Roberts, Eastham, Nichols.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Senators Hutchinson (Chairman), Piper, Roberts. Eastham, Williams, Whitney, Minkler.

SENATE EMPLOYES OTHER THAN REGULAR.—Senators Stewart (Chairman), Huxtable, Potts, Rydstrom, McGowan.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS IN SENATE.

SENATOR ALLEN—
- Printing.
- Cities of the First Class.
- State Granted, School and Tide Lands.
- Claims and Auditing.
- Salaries and Mileage.
- Constitution and Constitutional Revision.
- Insurance.

SENATOR ANDERSON—
- Game Fish.
- Appropriations.
- Enrolled Bills.
- Mines and Mining.
- Railroads and Transportation.
- Salaries and Mileage.
- Printing.
- Roads and Bridges.

SENATOR ARRASMITH—
- Agriculture.
- Corporations other than Municipal.
- Horticulture and Forestry.
- Labor and Labor Statistics.
- Railroads and Transportation.
- Roads and Bridges.
- Public Buildings and Grounds.

SENATOR BASSETT—
- Education.
- Educational Institutions.
- Insurance.
- State Granted, School and Tide Lands.
- Public Revenues and Taxation.
- Banks and Banking.
- Railroads and Transportation.

SENATOR BLAIR—
- Memorials.
- Agriculture.
- Fisheries.
- Game.
- Military.
- Counties and County Boundaries.

SENATOR BOOTH—
Insurance.
Appropriations.
Game.
Judiciary.
Public Morals.
Medicine, Dentistry, Surgery and Hygiene.

SENATOR BROWN—
Game.
Agriculture.
Dairy and Livestock.
Dikes, Drains and Drainage.
Horticulture and Forestry.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Counties and County Boundaries.

SENATOR BRYAN—
Enrolled Bills.
Constitution and Constitutional Revision.
Elections and Privileges.
Harbors and Harbor Lines.
Judiciary.
Municipal Corporations.
Public Revenues and Taxation.
State Library.

SENATOR CAMERON—
Dairy and Livestock.
Counties and County Boundaries.
Irrigation and Arid Lands.
Roads and Bridges.
Appropriations.
Salaries and Mileage.

SENATOR COTTERILL—
Harbor and Harbor Lines.
Cities of the First Class.
Constitution and Constitutional Revision.
Enrolled Bills.
Public Morals.
Public Revenues and Taxation.
Labor and Labor Statistics.
Municipal Corporations.
Irrigation and Arid Lands.

SENATOR COX—
State, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
Commerce and Manufactures.
Corporations other than Municipal.
Public Morals.
Public Revenues and Taxation.
Railroads and Transportation.
Irrigation and Arid Lands.
Enrolled Bills.

SENATOR DAVIS—
Claims and Auditing.
Banks and Banking.
Counties and County Boundaries.
Memorials.
Public Revenues and Taxation.
Irrigated and Arid Lands.

SENATOR EASTHAM—
Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry and Hygiene.
Fisheries.
State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
State Charitable Institutions.
Printing.
Mines and Mining.
Municipal Corporations.

SENATOR FALCONER—
Public Revenue and Taxation.
Appropriations.
Cities of the First Class.
Labor and Labor Statistics.
Public Morals.
Railroads and Transportation.
Roads and Bridges.
Rules and Joint Rules.
Harbor and Harbor Lines.

SENATOR FATLAND—
State Granted, School and Tide Lands.
Claims and Auditing.
Corporations other than Municipal.
Public Revenues and Taxation.
Military.
Engrossed Bills.
Mines and Mining.

SENATOR FISHBACK—
Public Morals.
Agriculture.
Appropriations.
Banks and Banking.
Educational Institutions.
Enrolled Bills.
State, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
Game Fish.

SENATOR GRAVES—
Judiciary.
Constitution and Constitutional Revision.
Public Revenues and Taxation.
State Library.
Railroads and Transportation.

SENATOR HUTCHINSON—
- State Charitable Institutions.
- Counties and County Boundaries.
- Irrigation and Arid Lands.
- Military.
- Printing.
- Mines and Mining.

SENATOR HUXTABLE—
- Labor and Labor Statistics.
- Cities of the First Class.
- Municipal Corporations.
- Railroads and Transportation.
- Senate Employes other than Regular.
- Public Buildings and Grounds.

SENATOR KLINE—
- Military.
- Cities of the First Class.
- Educational Institutions.
- Fisheries.
- Roads and Bridges.
- Banks and Banking.
- Insurance.
- Harbor and Harbor Lines.

SENATOR KNICKERBOCKER—
- Municipal Corporations.
- Education.
- Elections and Privileges.
- Fisheries.
- Public Morals.
- Rules and Joint Rules.
- Judiciary.

SENATOR McGREGOR—
- Counties and County Boundaries.
- Appropriations.
- Claims and Auditing.
- Commerce.
- Dairy and Livestock.
- Educational Institutions.

SENATOR McGOWAN—
- Fisheries.
- Claims and Auditing.
- State Granted, School and Tide Lands.
- Senate Employes other than Regular.
- Military.
- Printing.

SENATOR METCALF—
- Cities of the First Class.
- Elections and Privileges.
- Rules and Joint Rules.
- Public Morals.
- Judiciary.

SENATOR MYERS—
- Engrossed Bills.
- Appropriations.
- Commerce and Manufactures.
- Dairy and Livestock.
- Education.
- Game.
- Game Fish.
- Public Morals.
- Railroads and Transportation.

SENATOR MINKLER—
- Dikes, Drains and Drainage.
- Fisheries.
- Printing.
- Public Buildings and Grounds.
- Irrigation and Arid Lands.
- State Charitable Institutions.

SENATOR NICHOLS—
- Educational Institutions.
- Public Revenues and Taxation.
- Railroads and Transportation.
- Judiciary.
- State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- Engrossed Bills.
- Roads and Bridges.

SENATOR PAULHAMUS—
- Railroads and Transportation.
- Appropriations.
- Banks and Banking.
- Mines and Mining.
- Memorials.
- Printing.
- Insurance.

SENATOR PIPER—
- State Library.
- Education.
- Salaries and Mileage.
- State Charitable Institutions.
- Military.

SENATOR POLSON—
Roads and Bridges.
Banks and Banking.
Harbors and Harbor Lines.
Railroads and Transportation.
State Granted, School and Tide Lands.
Commerce and Manufactures.

SENATOR POTTS—
Corporations other than Municipal.
Appropriations.
Senate Employes other than Regular.
Engrossed Bills.
Military.

SENATOR PRESBY—
Elections and Privileges.
Constitution and Constitutional Revision.
Fisheries.
Judiciary.
Horticulture and Forestry.
Roads and Bridges.
Education.
Railroads and Transportation.
Game.
Salaries and Mileage.

SENATOR ROBERTS—
Salaries and Mileage.
State Charitable Institutions.
State, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
Labor and Labor Statistics.
Cities of the First Class.
Commerce and Manufactures.
Harbor and Harbor Lines.

SENATOR ROSENHAUPT—
Constitution and Constitutional Revision.
Appropriations.
Judiciary.
Education.
Municipal Corporations.
Elections and Privileges.

SENATOR RUTH—
Appropriations.
Labor and Labor Statistics.
Mines and Mining.
Public Morals.
Rules and Joint Rules.
State Granted, School and Tide Lands.

SENATOR RYDSTROM—
- Mines and Mining.
- Dikes, Drains and Drainage.
- Game.
- Harbor and Harbor Lines.
- Roads and Bridges.
- Senate Employes other than Regular.
- Municipal Corporations.

SENATOR SMITH—
- Banks and Banking.
- Mines and Mining.
- State Granted, School and Tide Lands.
- State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- Fisheries.
- Corporations other than Municipal.

SENATOR SMITHSON—
- Irrigated and Arid Lands.
- Agriculture.
- Banks and Banking.
- Commerce and Manufactures.
- Educational Institutions.
- Railroads and Transportation.
- Roads and Bridges.
- Public Revenues and Taxation.
- Mines and Mining.

SENATOR STEVENSON—
- Commerce and Manufactures.
- Appropriations.
- Education.
- Insurance.
- Medicine, Dentistry, Surgery and Hygiene.
- Roads and Bridges.
- State Granted, School and Tide Lands.
- Agriculture.
- Game Fish.
- Labor and Labor Statistics.

SENATOR STEWART—
- Senate Employes other than Regular.
- Banks and Banking.
- Fisheries.
- Insurance.
- Engrossed Bills.
- Appropriations.
- Game Fish.
- Roads and Bridges.

SENATOR WHITNEY—
- Horticulture and Forestry.
- Agriculture. .
- Dairy and Livestock.
- State Penal and Reformatory Institutions.
- State Granted, School and Tide Lands.
- Roads and Bridges.
- State Charitable Institutions.
- Game.

SENATOR WILLIAMS—
- Public Buildings and Grounds.
- Educational Institutions.
- Constitution and Constitutional Revision.
- Horticulture and Forestry.
- Public Revenues and Taxation.
- State Charitable Institutions.
- Counties and County Boundaries.

GROUPING OF STANDING COMMITTEES IN THE SENATE

GROUP 1.

Judiciary.

EDWIN STEVENS, Clerk.

GROUP 2.

Appropriations.

H. E. KENNEDY, Clerk.

GROUP 3.

Banks and Banking; State Penal and Reformatory Institutions; Municipal Corporations; Public Morals.

E. E. CLARK, Clerk.

GROUP 4.

Cities of the First Class; Commerce and Manufactures; Labor and Labor Statistics; Railroads and Transportation.

NICK MILES, Clerk.

GROUP 5.

Corporations other than Municipal; Harbor and Harbor Lines; Memorials; Mines and Mining.

A. F. RAYMOND, Clerk.

GROUP 6.

Dairy and Live Stock; Game; Game Fish; Horticulture and Forestry.

H. F. HAMILTON, Clerk.

GROUP 7.

Education; Educational Institutions; Public Revenues and Taxation.

J. B. FREDERICK, Clerk.

GROUP 8.

Constitution and Constitutional Revision; Insurance; Military; Public Buildings and Grounds.

HARRY NIBLETT, Clerk.

GROUP 9.

Agriculture; Claims and Auditing; Irrigation and Arid Lands; Dikes and Drains.

N. E. DAVIS, Clerk.

GROUP 10.

Engrossed Bills; Enrolled Bills; Medicine, Dentistry, Surgery and Hygiene; Roads and Bridges; State Charitable Institutions.

A .A. KIRBY, Clerk.

GROUP 11.

Elections and Privileges; Salaries and Mileage; State Granted, School and Tide Lands.

F. F. BREDAHL, Clerk.

GROUP 12.

Fisheries; Printing; State Library.

C. A. PAYNE, Clerk.

GROUP 13.

Counties and County Boundaries; Senate Employees other than Regular.

CLAUDE BOZORTH, Clerk.

GROUP 14.

Rules and Joint Rules; Secretary to the President.

J. L. ASHLOCK, Clerk.

SENATE COMMITTEE ROOM ASSIGNMENTS.

Committee.	*Chairman.*	*Room.*	*Clerk.*
Agriculture	Arrasmith	13	N. E. Davis
Appropriations	Potts	7	H. E. Kennedy
Banks and Banking	Smith	11	E. E. Clark
Cities of the First Class	Metcalf	12	Nick Miles
Claims and Auditing	Davis	11	N. E. Davis
Commerce and Manufactures	Stevenson	6	Nick Miles
Constitution and Constitutional Revision	Rosenhaupt	6	Harry Niblett
Corporations other than Municipal	Ruth (407)	13	A. F. Raymond
Counties and County Boundaries	McGregor	12	Claude Bozorth
Dairy and Live Stock	Cameron	13	H. F. Hamilton
Dykes and Drains	Minkler	12	N. E. Davis
Education	Bassett	Office of School Superintendent	J. B. Frederick
Educational Institutions	Nichols	"	J. B. Frederick
Elections and Privileges	Presby	7	F. F. Bredahl
Engrossed Bills	Meyers	10	A. A. Kirby
Enrolled Bills	Bryan	10	A. A. Kirby
Fisheries	McGowan	12	C. A. Payne
Game	Brown	12	H. F. Hamilton
Game Fish	Anderson	12	H. F. Hamilton
Harbor and Harbor Lines	Cotterill	6	A. F. Raymond
Horticulture and Forestry	Whitney	13	H. F. Hamilton
Insurance	Booth	Office of Insurance Com'n'sr.	Harry Niblett
Irrigation and Arid Lands	Smithson	12	N. E. Davis
Judiciary	Graves	304	Edwin Stevens
Labor and Labor Statistics	Huxtable	Office of Labor Commissioner	Nick Miles
Medicine, Dentistry, Surgery and Hygiene	Eastham	11	A. A. Kirby
Memorials	Blair	13	A. F. Raymond
Military	Kline	Office of Adjutant General	Harry Niblett
Mines and Mining	Rydstrom	6	A. F. Raymond
Municipal Corporations	Knickerbocker	(Law Library)	E. E. Clark
Printing	Allen	11	C. A. Payne
Public Buildings and Grounds	Williams	11	Harry Niblett
Public Morals	Fishback	7	E. E. Clark
Public Revenue and Taxation	Falconer	2	J. B. Frederick
Railroads and Transportation	Paulhamus	Office of State Auditor	Nick Miles
Roads and Bridges	Polson	12	A. A. Kirby

Committee.	*Chairman.*	*Room.*	*Clerk.*
Rules and Joint Rules	Hay	8	J. L. Ashlock
Salaries and Mileage	Roberts	6	F. F. Bredahl
Senate Employees other than Regular	Stewart	7	Claude Bozorth
State Cnaritable Institutions	Hutchinson	7	A. A. Kirby
State Granted, School and Tide Lands	Fatland	2	F. F. Bredahl
State Library	Piper	(Law Library)	C. A. Payne
State Penal and Reformatory Institutions	Cox	Office of Board of Control	E. E. Clark

HOUSE DIRECTORY

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR THE YEAR 1909, WITH POLITICS, OCCUPATION, COUNTIES REPRESENTED AND POSTOFFICE ADDRESS OF EACH.

LEO O. MEIGS, North Yakima, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NAMES.	District.	County.	Residence.	Age.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics.	Previous Legislative Experience.	
								Senate	House
Anderson, John	6	Spokane	Spokane	48	New York	Printer	Rep.		
Anderson, Nels	51	Skagit	Bow	37	Norway	Farmer	Rep.		
Anderson, W. T	14	Franklin	Pasco	37	Missouri	Merchant	Dem.		1907
Beach, Wm. M	31	Mason	Shelton	48	Kansas	Physician	Rep.		
Bell, T. J.	37	Pierce	Tacoma	59	Ontario	Publisher	Rep.		
Bird, Thomas	49	Snohomish	Monroe	33	Michigan	Attorney	Rep.		
Bishop, William	33	Jefferson	Chimacum	48	Washington	Farmer	Rep.		99-01-05
Bollinger, W. A.	17	Okanogan	Methow	45	Arkansas	Merchant	Rep.		1905
Boone, S. J.	8	Whitman	Palouse	53	Oregon	Farmer	Rep.		
Bradsberry, Frank	51	Skagit	Sedro-Woolley	46	Missouri	Lumberman	Rep.		1907
Buchanan, R. E	2	Spokane	Spokane	44	New York	Attorney	Rep.		
Buck, Norman	5	Spokane	Spokane	75	New York	Attorney	Rep.		
Bugge, S. M.	52	San Juan	Friday Harbor	39	Norway	Merchant	Rep.		
Burke, J. R.	25	Wahkiakum	Cathlamet	36	Missouri	Fish Packer	Rep.		
Byerly, Oliver	24	Cowlitz	Ostrander	68	Pennsylvania	Merchant	Rep.		1905-07
Calkins, F. L	19	Kittitas	Ellensburg	52	Illinois	Farmer	Rep.		
Cameron, J. J.	38	Pierce	Tacoma	28	Nebraska	Real Estate	Rep.		
Campbell, F. T	18	Douglas	Quincy	38	Iowa	Merchant	Rep.		
Campbell, J. E	48	Snohomish	Everett	28	Michigan	Shingleweaver	Rep.		
Carlyon, P. H.	28	Thurston	Olympia	45	Wisconsin	Dentist	Rep.		1907
Christensen, W. T.	42	King	Seattle (Ballard)	30	Oregon	Doctor	Rep.		
Clark, Allen	40	King	Kent	35	Nova Scotia	Liveryman	Rep.		
Cline, W. H.	20	Yakima	Sunnyside	54	Indiana	Merchant	Rep.		
Cogswell, Morton	3	Spokane	Rockford	63	Nova Scotia	Farmer	Rep.		
David, Peter	36	Pierce	Steilacoom	35	Austria	Attorney	Rep.		
Denman, G. L.	3	Spokane	Spokane	41	Minnesota	School Teacher	Rep.		
Edge, Lester P	5	Spokane	Spokane	28	Ontario	Attorney	Dem.		
Eldridge, H. D	30	Walla Walla	Dixie	51	Iowa	Farmer	Rep.		
Erickson, E. O	39	Pierce	Tacoma	38	Wisconsin	Merchant	Rep.		1907
Fancher, John A.	4	Spokane	Espanola	53	Illinois	Farmer	Rep.		1905-07
Farnsworth, E. L	16	Lincoln	Wilbur	45	Michigan	Banker	Dem.		
Fisher, E. E	34	Clallam	Port Angeles	47	Pennsylvania	Druggist	Rep.		

French, E. L	23	Clarke	Vancouver	48	Indiana	Fruit Packer	Rep		
Ghent, J. A	44	King	Seattle	37	Ontario	Surgeon	Rep		
Gordon, A. P	22	Skamania	Carson	44	Illinois	Merchant	Rep		
Halferty, G. P	29	Chehalis	Aberdeen	26	Kansas	Canneryman	Rep		
Hall, W. J	55	Ferry	Republic	45	Pennsylvania	Contractor	Dem.		
Hulsey, Elmer E	9	Asotin	Clarkston	47	New Jersey	Attorney	Rep.		
Hanson, H. H.	12	Walla Walla	Touchet	44	New Hampshire	Farmer	Rep.		
Hanson, Ole	43	King	Seattle	35	Wisconsin	Real Estate	Rep		
Hayward, H. C.	2	Spokane	Spokane	55	England	Theatrical Manager	Rep		
Hewitt, Harry B	30	Chehalis	Hoquiam	33	Wisconsin	Lumberman	Rep		1907
Holm, R. F.	56	Chelan	Wenatchee	39	Illinois	Real Estate	Rep		
Hubbell, J. C	19	Kittitas	Ellensburg	45	New York	Farmer	Rep		
Jackson, F. C.	47	King	Seattle	29	Colorado	Real Estate	Rep		1907
Jackson, R. A	11	Columbia	Dayton	47	Illinois	Stockman	Rep		
Jeffries, Geo. W	45	King	Seattle	48	Indiana	Real Estate	Rep		1903
Kayser, Chas. F	21	Klickitat	Blockhouse	37	Missouri	Farmer	Rep		1905-07
Kenoyer, W. H	27	Lewis	Chehalis	42	Missouri	Insurance	Rep		
Krouse, H. C	10	Garfield	Pomeroy	54	Germany	Machinist	Rep		
Lambert, R. S	53	Whatcom	Sumas	41	Illinois	Attorney	Rep		99-05-7
Leonard, J. E	27	Lewis	Chehalis	43	Pennsylvania	Mine Operator	Rep		
Locke, Phil S	29	Chehalis	Aberdeen	30	Minnesota	Real Estate	Rep.		
McArthur, Jas. W	6	Spokane	Spokane	44	Canada	Pharmacist	Rep		
McClure, H. S	8	Whitman	Garfield	43	Oregon	Farmer	Rep		
McGregor, B. E	57	Benton	Prosser	33	Minnesota	Attorney	Rep		
McInnis, P	43	King	Seattle	58	Canada	Contractor	Rep		
McKinney, O. R	35	Pierce	Fife	44	Pennsylvania	Farmer	Rep.		
McMaster, W. C	42	King	Kenmore	32	Ontario	Lumberman	Rep.		1907
McMillan, D. N	54	Whatcom	Bellingham	54	Wisconsin	Fisherman	Rep		
Meigs, L. O	20	Yakima	North Yakima	29	Maine	Attorney	Rep		
Miller, James A	54	Whatcom	Bellingham	32	Iowa	Real Estate	Rep.		
Morris, C. G	28	Thurston	Rainier	36	Washington	Merchant	Rep.		
Morse, Geo. W	50	Island	Oak Harbor	78	Maine	Farmer	Rep		89-91-07
Norris, W. G.	41	King	Seattle (Alki Pt.)	41	Maryland	Merchant	Rep		
Palmer, E. B	47	King	Seattle	42	Illinois	Attorney	Rep	1903-05	1899
Reeve, F. C.	53	Whatcom	Blaine	40	Wisconsin	Farmer	Rep		1907
Renick, F. H.	45	King	Seattle	44	Connecticut	Real Estate	Rep		1905-07
Rogers, J. T	48	Snohomish	Everett	44	Wales	Real Estate	Rep		
Rudene, J. O	51	Skagit	LaConner	58	Sweden	Farmer	Rep		1905
Sayre, A. N	39	Pierce	Tacoma	73	Ohio	Prop. Med. Real Est.	Rep		1907
Scott, D. A	15	Adams	Ritzville	39	Wisconsin	Farmer	Rep		
Sims, E. A	33	Jefferson	Port Townsend	34	Manitoba	Logger	Rep		
Shutt, R. D.	37	Pierce	Tacoma	51	Michigan	Real Estate	Rep		
Slayden, J. W	36	Pierce	Steilacoom	44	Tennessee	Manufacturer	Rep		1907
Sparks, W. W	23	Clarke	Vancouver	55	Iowa	Attorney	Rep.		

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STATE OF WASHINGTON, YEAR 1909.—CONCLUDED.

NAME.	District.	County.	Residence.	Age.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics.	Previous Legislative Experience.	
								Senate	House
Spedden, H. R	1	Stevens	Colville	26	Washington	Abstracter	Rep.		
Stevens, A. M	4	Spokane	Deer Park	44	Maine	Farmer	Rep.		
Stephens, E. M	49	Snohomish	Monroe	41	Oregon	Lumberman	Rep.		1907
Stone, O. W	16	Lincoln	Davenport	51	Michigan	Undertaker	Dem.		
Stuart, Wallace	26	Pacific	Tokeland	45	Washington	Oysterman	Rep.		
Sweet, F. L.	35	Pierce	South Prairie	38	Nebraska	Railroad Conductor	Rep.		
Taylor, Howard	40	King	Eagle Gorge	32	Iowa	Lumberman	Rep.		1907
Tennant, G. R	46	King	Seattle	28	New Zealand	Attorney	Rep.		
Thayer, R. A	1	Stevens	Colville	32	Indiana	Attorney	Rep.		
Thompson, H. W	27	Lewis	Centralia	61	Michigan	Preacher	Rep.		
Thompson, T. A	38	Pierce	Tacoma	32	Wisconsin	Salesman	Rep.		
Todd, H. C	7	Whitman	Colfax	24	Washington	Attorney	Dem.		
Tonkin, F. H	40	King	Black Diamond	34	Atlantic Ocean	Engineer	Rep.		1907
Vollmer, Gustav	13	Walla Walla	Waitsburg	54	Germany	Farmer	Rep.		
Ward, G. F	32	Kitsap	Bremerton	53	Ohio	Merchant	Rep.		
Webster, G. B	41	King	Issaquah	35	Iowa	Printer	Rep.		
Weir, J. A	44	King	Seattle	59	Scotland	Hotel Keeper	Rep.		03-05-07
Whalley, J. A	46	King	Seattle	45	England	Insurance	Rep.		
Young, O. E	7	Whitman	Pullman	57	Michigan	Farmer	Rep.		1891

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE, 1909.

AGRICULTURE.—Scott, chairman; Reeve, Clark, Tonkin, Anderson (Nels), Cogswell, French, Gordon, Jackson (R. A.), Vollmer, Anderson (W. T.).

APPROPRIATIONS.—Renick, chairman; Stephens (E. M.), Miller, Hubbell, Young, French, Scott, Fancher, McMaster, Slayden, Stuart, Cline, Morris, Kenoyer, Jackson (R. A.), Erickson, Farnsworth, Sims, Cogswell, Taylor, Spedden.

BANKS AND BANKING.—Hanson (Ole), chairman; Byerly, Bradsberry, Stephens (E. M.), Miller, Farnsworth, Bell, Leonard, Jeffries, Bugge, Hewitt, McArthur, Todd.

CLAIMS AND AUDITING.—Bishop, chairman; McKinney, Eldridge, McInnis, Bolinger.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURING.—Erickson, chairman; Kenoyer, Taylor, Thompson (T. A.), Stevens (A. M.), McInnis, Sims.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.—David, chairman; Hubbell, Bradsberry, Locke, Krouse, Jackson (R. A.), Vollmer, Todd, Gordon, Tonkin, Hayward.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.—Palmer, chairman; Morris, Thompson (T. A.), Halferty, Jeffries, Kenoyer, McMillan, Cameron, Hall, Edge.

COMPENSATION AND FEES FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.—McClure, chairman; Webster, Cameron, Rudene, Tonkin, Hanson (H. H.), Hall.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AND RAILROADS.—Edge, chairman; Eldridge, Sayre, McArthur, Campbell (J. E.).

COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES.—Campbell (F. T.), chairman; Bishop, Cogswell, Young, Cline, McGregor, Eldridge, Webster, Hall.

DAIRY AND LIVE STOCK.—Reeve, chairman; Eldridge, Taylor, Clark, Jackson (R. A.), Scott, Bugge, Bishop, Cogswell.

DIKES, DRAINS AND DRAINAGE.—Taylor, chairman; Anderson (Nels), Reeve, Thayer, Weir.

EDUCATION.—Calkins, chairman; Christensen, McKinney, Boone, Campbell (F. T.), Denman, McGregor, Shutt, Rogers, Scott, Ward, McMaster, Stone, Webster, Palmer, Thayer, Halsey.

ENGROSSED BILLS.—Morris, chairman; McKinney, Taylor, Hanson (H. H.), Rogers, Holm.

ENROLLED BILLS.—Thompson (T. A.), chairman; Jackson (F. C.), Halferty, Webster, Anderson (John).

FEDERAL RELATIONS AND IMMIGRATION.—Sparks, chairman; Campbell (J. E.), Bradsberry, Buchanan, McClure.

FISHERIES.—Sims, chairman; Burke, Bugge, Stuart, Halferty, Rudene, McMillan, Fisher, Christensen, David, Kayser.

GAME AND GAME FISH.—Beach, chairman; Anderson (Nels), Renick, Tennant, Ward, McKinney, Boone, Bugge, Fisher, Vollmer, Sparks, Denman, Hewitt, Reeve, Morse, Lambert, Stephens (E. M.).

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.—Holm, chairman; Kayser, Boone, Hanson (H. H.), Gordon, Ward, Reeve.

HARBORS AND WATERWAYS.—Hewitt, chairman; Shutt, Holm, Spedden, Sims, Weir, Stuart, Rogers, Cameron.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—Sayre, chairman; Buck, Shutt, Jackson (F. C.), Denman.

HOUSE ARRANGEMENTS.—Leonard, chairman; Thompson (T. A.), Halferty, Holm, Hayward, Clark, Spedden.

INSURANCE.—Whalley, chairman; Rogers, Miller, Campbell (F. T.), Erickson, Shutt, Kenoyer, Locke, Jeffries, Farnsworth, Hewitt.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Rudene, chairman; Eldridge, Kayser, Webster, Hall.

IRRIGATION AND ARID LANDS.—McGregor, chairman; Bolinger, Cline, Campbell (F. T.), Stevens (A. M.), Calkins, Anderson (W. T.), Halsey, Hanson (H. H.).

JUDICIARY.—Buchanan, chairman; Sparks, Palmer, McGregor, Edge, Halsey, David, Buck, Tennant, Todd, Thayer, Sims, Lambert, Bird, Hanson (Ole).

LABOR AND LABOR STATISTICS.—Campbell (J. E.), chairman; Bell, McInnis, Sweet, Krouse, Denman, Hanson (Ole), Anderson (John), Todd.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, DENTISTRY AND HYGIENE.—Ghent, chairman; Carlyon, Beach, Christensen, Slayden, McArthur, Stone, Fisher, Tennant.

MEMORIALS.—Morse, chairman; Byerly, Cogswell, Bugge, Farnsworth.

MILEAGE AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.—Krouse, chairman; McClure, Thompson (T. A.), Campbell (J. E.), Jeffries.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND SOLDIERS' HOME.—Byerly, chairman; Buck, Whalley, Sayre, Ward, Cameron, Bishop, Morse, Miller, Thompson (H. W.), Anderson (W. T.).

MINES AND MINING.—Tonkin, chairman; David, Sweet, Bolinger, Spedden, Lambert, Leonard, McInnis, Hall, Campbell (J. E.), Weir.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Jeffries, chairman; Kenoyer, Hayward, Cameron, Sayre, Ghent, Bolinger.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS OF THE FIRST CLASS.—Tennant, chairman; Buchanan, Norris, Hayward, Shutt.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN FIRST CLASS.—Thayer, chairman; McClure, Bugge, Halferty, Leonard, Krouse, Campbell (F. T.), Webster, Sparks.

PRINTING AND SUPPLIES.—Bell, chairman; Campbell (F. T.), Whalley, Anderson (John), Holm.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Fancher, chairman; Lambert, Bell, Boone, Burke, Thayer, Palmer, Jackson (F. C.), Hanson (Ole).

PUBLIC MORALS.—Anderson (John), chairman; McClure, Whalley, Erickson, Thompson (H. W.), Hayward, Norris, Fisher, Anderson (W. T.).

PURE FOOD AND DRUGS.—McArthur, chairman; Fisher, Ghent, Christensen, Stone.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.—Lambert, chairman; Kayser, Fancher, Renick, Bell, David, Scott, Farnsworth, Hubbell, Carlyon, McGregor, Rogers, Spedden, Tennant, Ghent, Rudene, Jackson (F. C.).

RAILROADS.—Halsey, chairman; Slayden, Sweet, Stevens (A. M.), Taylor, Young, Sparks, Miller, Ghent, Hubbell, Burke, Buchanan, Clark.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—Kayser, chairman; Sweet, Byerly, Leonard, Norris, Cogswell, Clark, Gordon, Thayer, Bolinger, Cline, Anderson (W. T.), Morse, Locke, Stuart, McMillan, Anderson (John), Holm, Burke, Bishop, Beach, Hubbell, Campbell (F. T.).

RULES AND ORDER.—Mr. Speaker, chairman; Renick, Slayden, Fancher, Stephens (E. M.), Carlyon, Hubbell, Sims, Burke, Thompson (H. W.).

STATE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.—Carlyon, chairman; Jackson (F. C.), Erickson, Cline, Hayward.

STATE LIBRARY.—Fisher, chairman; Morris, Carlyon, McMaster, Beach,

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Locke, chairman; Stevens (A. M.), McMillan, McClure, Calkins.

STATE, SCHOOL, AND GRANTED LANDS.—Bradsberry, chairman; Byerly, Stephens (E. M.), Young, Beach, Slayden, Denman, Anderson (W. T.), Calkins, Jackson (R. A.), Weir, French, Norris, Bishop, Thompson (H. W.).

STATE PENITENTIARY.—Hanson (H. H.), chairman; Buchanan, Anderson (Nels), Whalley, Krouse.

STATE SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH, REFORM SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY.—Bird, chairman; Christensen, Stuart, French, Thompson (H. W.).

STATE UNIVERSITY.—McMaster, chairman; Sayre, Young, Bird, Tennant.

TIDE LANDS.—Slayden, chairman; Beach, Stuart, Norris, Weir, McMillan, Bird.

WATER AND WATER RIGHTS OTHER THAN IRRIGATION.—Vollmer, chairman; Bradsberry, Stone, Palmer, Halsey.

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE.—Boone, chairman; Halsey, Calkins, Buck, Tonkin.

HOUSE EMPLOYES.

Name.	*Service.*	*Postoffice.*	*Per diem.*
Loren Grinstead	Chief clerk	Seattle	$7 50
Robert W. Kelsey	Assistant chief clerk	Seattle	5 50
H. O. Stone	Desk clerk	Toledo	5 00
A. P. Loomis	Engrossing clerk	Bellingham	5 00
Lars Barbo	Docket clerk	Sumas	5 00
Stewart E. Smith	Journal clerk	Seattle	5 00
C. C. Casey	Enrolling clerk	Hillyard	5 00
R. S. Pierce	Reading clerk	Seattle	5 00
E. D. Cowen	Speaker's clerk	Seattle	5 00
Harry Van Horn	Bill clerk	Richland	5 00
J. J. Eberly	Assistant journal clerk	Tacoma	4 50
Enoch Eide	Ass't Enrolling clerk	Skamokawa	4 50
E. A. Lyons	Assistant bill clerk	North Yakima	4 50
Charles Uhlman	Postmaster	Spokane	5 00
W. W. Phillips	Judiciary clerk	Seattle	5 00
Frank W. Middaugh	Appropriations clerk	Spokane	5 00
Roy Rudio	Revenue and tax. clerk	Seattle	5 00
G. L. Harrigan	Stenographer	Tacoma	5 50
W. H. Grigg	Stenographer	Tacoma	5 50
W. L. Cadman	Stenographer	Walla Walla	5 50
G. L. Leonard	Clerk	Castle Rock	5 00
V. Dudley	Clerk	North Yakima	5 00
Roy Abbott	Clerk	Colville	4 50
A. F. Ableson	Clerk	Tacoma	4 50
P. C. Anderson	Clerk	Tacoma	4 50
Vernon Creed	Clerk	Port Townsend	4 50
W. E. Evans	Clerk	Black Diamond	4 50
John Gifford	Clerk	Spokane	4 50
H. B. Green	Clerk	South Park	4 50
F. A. Hall, jr	Clerk	Mt. Vernon	4 50
W. C. Hathaway	Clerk	Tacoma	4 50
C. E. Johnston	Clerk	Hoquiam	4 50
Frank Lippincott	Clerk	Georgetown	4 50
W. H. Maloy	Clerk	Everett	4 50
Leland Plate	Clerk	Seattle	4 50
H. F. Wilcox	Clerk	Index	4 50
Arthur Prague	Postmaster's clerk	Spokane	4 00
Bernard Baker	Page	Olympia	2 00
Clayton Bolinger	Page	Methow	2 00
Sterling McArthur	Page	Spokane	2 00
Will Nesley	Page	Pullman	2 00
Van Van Eaton	Page	Olympia	2 00
Joseph Wilson	Sergeant-at-arms	Tacoma	5 00
Geo. F. Bancroft	Ass't Sergeant-at-arms	Seattle	4 50

Name.	*Service.*	*Postoffice.*	*Per diem.*
Max Ballard	Doorkeeper	Seattle	4 00
J. C. Burns	Doorkeeper	Oakesdale	4 00
W. H. Carothers	Doorkeeper	Eilensburg	4 00
P. D. Fairchild	Doorkeeper	Shelton	4 00
J. C. Heath	Watchman	Port Townsend	4 00
P. A. Morris	Watchman	Seattle	4 00
L. D. Oakes	Watchman	Lyle	4 00
Wm. Douglas	Janitor	Friday Harbor	4 00
E. A. Nichols	Janitor	Bucoda	4 00
R. S. Weston	Janitor	Seattle	4 00
V. A. Wilson	Janitor	Tacoma	4 00
W. A. Ryan	Janitor	Spokane	4 00
Wm. Collins	Janitor	Seattle	4 00
W. A. Dixon	Janitor	Pasco	4 00
Louis Toomer	Porter	Seattle	4 00

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Names.	*Group.*	*Per diem*
W. W. PHILLIPS	One	$5 00
FRANK W. MIDDAUGH	Two	5 00
ROY RUDIO	Three	5 00
ROY ABBOTT	Four	4 50
ROY ANDERSEN	Five	4 50
VERNON CREED	Six	4 50
V. DUDLEY	Seven	5 00
W. E. EVANS	Eight	4 50
JOHN GIFFORD	Nine	4 50
F. A. HALL, Jr	Ten	4 50
W. C. HATHAWAY	Eleven	4 50
C. E. JOHNSON	Twelve	4 50
FRANK LIPPINCOTT	Thirteen	4 50
W. A. MALOY	Fourteen	4 50
LELAND B. PLATE	Fifteen	4 50
H. F. WILCOX	Sixteen	4 50

GROUPING OF HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES

Group.	Committee.	Chairman.	Clerk.
1	Judiciary	Buchanan	W. W. Phillips
2	Appropriations	Renick	Frank W. Middaugh
3	Revenue and Taxation	Lambert	Roy Rudio
	Insurance	Whalley	Roy Rudio
	State University	McMaster	Roy Rudio
4	Municipal Corporations other than First Class	Thayer	Roy Abbott
	Counties and County Boundaries	Campbell (F. T.)	Roy Abbott
	Irrigation and Arid Lands	McGregor	Roy Abbott
	State Penitentiary	Hanson (H. H.)	Roy Abbott
5	Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry and Hygiene	Ghent	Roy Anderson
	Pure Food and Drugs	McArthur	Roy Anderson
	Commerce and Manufacturing	Erickson	Roy Anderson
6	Fisheries	Sims	Vernon Creed
	Claims and Auditing	Bishop	Vernon Creed
	Dairy and Live Stock	Reeve	Vernon Creed
	Game and Game Fish	Beach	Vernon Creed
7	Washington State College	Boone	V. Dudley
8	Mines and Mining	Tonkin	W. E. Evans
	Dikes, Drains and Drainage	Taylor	W. E. Evans
	Military Affairs and Soldiers' Home	Byerly	W. E. Evans
	State Library	Fisher	W. E. Evans
9	Privileges and Elections	Fancher	John Gifford
	Public Morals	Anderson (John)	John Gifford
	Corporations other than Municipal and Railroads	Edge	John Gifford
	Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers	McClure	John Gifford
10	Internal Improvements and Indian Affairs	Rudene	F. A. Hall, Jr.
	State, School and Granted Lands	Bradsberry	F. A. Hall, Jr.
	Federal Relations and Immigration	Sparks	F. A. Hall, Jr.
	Memorials, Resolutions and Petitions	Morse	F. A. Hall, Jr.

Group.	Committee.	Chairman.	Clerk.
11	Printing and Supplies	Bell	W. C. Hathaway
	Hospitals for the Insane	Sayre	W. C. Hathaway
	Tide Lands	Slayden	W. C. Hathaway
12	State Normal Schools	Locke	C. E. Johnston
	Harbors and Waterways	Hewitt	C. E. Johnston
	Railroads	Halsey	C. E. Johnston
13	Agriculture	Scott	Frank Lippincott
	Banks and Banking	Hanson (Ole)	Frank Lippincott
	Municipal Corporations of the First Class	Tennant	Frank Lippincott
14	Labor and Labor Statistics	Campbell (J. E.)	W. H. Maloy
	Roads and Bridges	Kayser	W. H. Maloy
	State Capitol and Grounds	Carlyon	W. H. Maloy
	House Arrangements	Leonard	W. H. Maloy
15	Miscellaneous	Jeffries	Leland B. Plate
	Constitutional Revision	Palmer	Leland B. Plate
	Mileage and Contingent Expenses	Krouse	Leland B. Plate
	Congressional Apportionment	David	Leland B. Plate
16	State School for Defective Youth, Reform School and Reformatory	Bird	H. F. Wilcox
	Education	Calkins	H. F. Wilcox
	Water and Water Rights other than Irrigation	Vollmer	H. F. Wilcox
	Horticulture and Forestry	Holm	H. F. Wilcox

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING OF COMMITTEES, WITH NAME OF CHAIRMAN AND CLERK.

Committee.	Chairman.	Clerk.	Room.	Day.
Agriculture	Scott	Lippincott	406	Friday.
Appropriations	Renick	Middaugh	406	Call of Chairman
Banks and Banking	Hanson, Ole	Lippincott	412	Thursday.
Claims and Auditing	Bishop	Creed	400	Friday.
Commerce and Manufacturing	Erickson	Anderson	204	Thursday Eve.
Congressional Apportionment	David	Plate	209	Monday.
Constitutional Revision	Palmer	Plate	Library	Wednesday.
Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers	McClure	Gifford	4	Call of Chairman
Corporations other than Municipal and Railroads	Edge	Gifford	Library	Monday.
Counties and County Boundaries	Campbell, F. T.	Abbott	209	Wednesday Eve.
Dairy and Livestock	Reeve	Creed	100	Monday.
Dikes, Drains and Drainage	Taylor	Evans	209	Friday Eve.
Education	Calkins	Wilcox	202	Saturday.
Engrossed Bills	Morris	Loomis	407	Call of Chairman
Enrolled Bills	Thompson	Casey	407	Call of Chairman
Federal Relations and Immigration	Sparks	Hall	4	Friday.
Fisheries	Sims	Creed	204	Wednesday Eve
Game and Game Fish	Beach	Creed	2	Tuesday.
Horticulture and Forestry	Holm	Wilcox	407	Wednesday.
Harbors and Waterways	Hewitt	Johnston	220	Monday Eve.
Hospitals for Insane	Sayre	Hathaway	109	Tuesday Eve.
House Arrangement	Leonard	Maloy	2	Call of Chairman
Insurance	Whalley	Rudio	210	Tuesday.
Internal Improvements and Indian Affairs	Rudene	Hall	4	Wednesday.
Irrigation and Arid Lands	McGregor	Abbott	216	Tuesday,
Judiciary	Buchanan	Phillips	5	Call of Chairman
Labor and Labor Statistics	Campbell, J. E.	Maloy	204	Monday.
Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry and Hygiene	Ghent	Anderson	100	Wednesday.
Memorials	Morse	Hall	411	Friday.
Mileage and Contingent Expenses	Krouse	Plate	4	Thursday.
Military Affairs and Soldiers' Home	Byerly	Evans	Library	Tuesday.
Mines and Mining	Tonkin	Evans	109	Thursday Eve.
Miscellaneous	Jeffries	Plate	407	Tuesday.
Municipal Corporations of the First Class	Tennant	Lippincott	100	Monday Eve.
Municipal Corporations other than First Class	Thayer	Abbott	411	Thursday.
Printing and Supplies	Bell	Hathaway	407	Friday.
Privileges and Elections	Fancher	Gifford	220	Wednesday Eve.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING OF COMMITTEES, WITH NAME OF CHAIRMAN AND CLERK.—CONCLUDED.

COMMITTEE.	CHAIRMAN.	CLERK.	ROOM.	DAY.
Public Morals	Anderson, J	Gifford	100	Call of Chairman.
Pure Food and Drugs	McArthur	Anderson	220	Tuesday Eve.
Revenue and Taxation	Lambert	Rudio	2	Wednesday.
Railroads	Halsey	Johnston	109	Wednesday.
Roads and Bridges	Kayser	Maloy	2	Thurday.
Rules and Order	Mr. Speaker		Speaker's Rm.	Call of Chairman.
State Capitol and Grounds	Carlyon	Maloy	220	Friday Eve.
State Library	Fisher	Evans	Library	Saturday.
State Normal School	Locke	Johnston	202	Tuesday.
State, School and Granted Lands	Bradsberry	Hall	215	Monday.
State Penitentiary	Hanson, H H	Abbott	109	Friday Eve.
State School for Defective Youth, Reform School and Reformatory	Bird	Wilcox	Library	Thursday.
State University	McMaster	Rudio	4	Saturday.
Tide Lands	Slayden	Hathaway	215	Call of Chairman.
Water and Water Rights other than Irrigation	Vollmer	Wilcox	204	Friday Eve.
Washington State College	Boone	Dudley	202	Thursday.

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INDEX TO RULES OF THE SENATE AND JOINT RULES

JOINT RULES

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JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REGULAR SESSION OF 1909.

Rule 1. In every case of an amendment of a bill, or joint or concurrent resolution, agreed to in one house, dissented from in the other and not receded from by the one making the same, such house shall appoint a committee to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the other, and the committee so appointed shall meet at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their respective chairmen, and shall confer upon the differences between the two houses as indicated by the amendment made in one and rejected in the other, and report as early as convenient the result of their conference to their respective houses. If after such a report the two houses shall disagree upon the recommendations of the reporting committees as to their differences between the two houses, a committee of free conference shall be appointed to whom the whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be committed, and the committee of free conference may report by new bill or resolution, or otherwise, and bills or resolutions so reported shall be treated as amendments, unless such bills or resolutions are comprised entirely of original matter, in which case they shall receive the treatment required in the respective houses for original bills or resolutions, as the case may be.

Conference and Free Conference, Committees on.

Rule 2. Messages from the senate to the house of representatives shall be delivered by the secretary or assistant secretary, and messages from the house of representatives to the senate shall be delivered by the chief clerk or assistant clerk, who shall be announced by the doorkeeper, enter within the bar, announce or deliver his message.

Messages. Senate to House.

Rule 3. Each house shall communicate its final action on any bill, or resolution, or matter in which the other

Bills, Final Action on Communicated.

may be entrusted, in writing, signed by the secretary or clerk of the house from which such notice is sent.

Enrolled After Passing Both Houses.

Rule 4. After a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the enrolling clerk of the house in which it originated, and shall be examined by the enrolling committee of such house, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bill, as passed, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, procure in open session the signature thereto of the necessary officers of the two houses, present the same to the governor, and forthwith report to such house the time when such presentation to the governor was made. The enrolling clerk shall endorse upon the back of each bill the house in which said bill originated.

Joint to Take Same Course as Bills.

Rule 5. All joint resolutions to be presented to the governor, excepting such as may be addressed to him, shall take the usual course of bills.

To Be Transmitted With Bills.

Rule 6. Each house shall transmit to the other papers on which any bill or resolution may be founded.

Printing, Authority of Joint Committee on.

Rule 7. The standing committees on printing of the two houses shall be a joint standing committee, who shall examine all matters proposed to be printed by concurrent order, and shall report what part of such matter is needful to print. Each house may order the printing of bills introduced, reports of its own committees, and other matters pertaining to such house only; but no other printing shall be ordered except by a concurrent resolution passed by both houses. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house to compare the bills introduced in each house and such bills as are introduced in both houses and are of the same wording shall only be printed in one house.

Resolutions. Joint to Take Same Course as Bills.

Rule 8. Joint resolutions and memorials addressed to congress, or either house thereof, or to the president of the United States, or to the head of any of the national departments, or proposing amendments to the state constitution, shall be treated in all respects as bills.

Vetoes, to be Made Special Order.

Rule 9. Bills which have passed a previous legislature, and which are transmitted to the legislature next sitting,

accompanied by a message or statement of the governor's disapproval, or veto of the same, shall become the subject of a special order; and when the special order for their consideration is reached and called, the said message or statement shall be read, together with the bill or bills so disproved or vetoed, and the message and bill shall be read by the clerk without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, save as provided by law and custom; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the speaker is, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstand- the objections of the governor?" It shall not be in order, any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without the same shall have first been read, from the first word of its title to and including the last word of its final section; and no motion shall be entertained after the chair has stated the question save a motion for the "previous question," but the merits of the bill itself may be debated.

Rule 10. That the senate bills in the house, and house bills in the senate be the special order on Wednesday of each week during the session. Special Order Wednesdays.

Rule 11. All amendatory acts shall refer to the title of the act amended in full and date of approval. Committees shall amend or substitute all titles to conform to this rule. Bills for Amendment Shall Refer to Title.

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SENATE RULES

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RULES OF THE SENATE.

SESSION OF 1909.

Rule 1. The president shall call the senate to order each day of sitting at 10:00 o'clock a. m., unless the senate shall have adjourned to some other hour.

Rule 2. A majority of all members elected to the senate shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to do business: *Provided*, That less than a quorum may adjourn from day to day until a quorum can be had. Quorum.

Rule 3. The president shall take the chair and call the senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and, if a quorum be present, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the chamber, shall order the sergeant-at-arms to suppress the same, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the senate chamber. He may speak to points of order in preference to members, arising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide all questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the senate by any three members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the senate. He shall have charge of and see that all officers, attaches and clerks perform their respective duties, and shall, in open session, sign all acts, addresses and joint resolutions. He shall sign all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the senate; all of which shall be attested by the secretary. He shall have general control of the senate chamber and lobby, and have the right to name any senator to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, nor authorize the senator so substituted to sign any document requiring the signature of the president. Duties of the President.

Rule 4. Upon the organization of the senate the members shall select one of their number as president **pro tem**, President Pro Tem.

who shall have all the power and authority, and who shall discharge all the duties of the president during his absence or inability to discharge the duties of his office.

Subordinate Officers.

Rule 5. The subordinate officers of the senate shall perform such duties as usually pertain to their respective positions in legislative bodies, under the direction of the president, and such other duties as the senate may impose upon them. The compensation of any employe of the senate shall not be increased except by a two-thirds vote of all members of the senate, and the names of all members voting thereon shall be entered in the journal. Under no circumstances shall the compensation of an employe be increased for past services.

Standing Committees.

Rule 6. The president shall appoint all special, joint and the hereinafter named standing committees on the part of the senate: **Provided, however,** That the appointment of such standing committees shall be subject to the confirmation of the senate, such confirmation to be made a special order at 2:30 o'clock p. m. on the day following the announcement of appointment by the president. In the event the senate shall refuse to confirm any committee or committees, such committee or committees shall be forthwith elected by the senate. The following standing committees shall constitute the standing committees of the senate:

Senate Rules.

	Committee.	No. of Members.
1.	Agriculture	7
2.	Appropriations	13
3.	Banks and Banking	9
4.	Cities of the First Class	7
5.	Claims and Auditing	5
6.	Commerce and Manufactures	7
7.	Constitution and Constitutional Revision	7
8.	Corporations other than Municipal	9
9.	Counties and County Boundaries	7
10.	Dairy and Live Stock	5
11.	Dykes, Drains and Drainage	3
12.	Education	7
13.	Educational Institutions	7

14.	Elections and Privileges	5
15.	Engrossed Bills	5
16.	Enrolled Bills	5
17.	Fisheries	7
18.	Game	7
19.	Game Fish	5
20.	Harbor and Harbor Lines	7
21.	Horticulture and Forestry	5
22.	Insurance	7
23.	Irrigation and Arid Lands	7
24.	Judiciary	8
25.	Labor and Labor Statistics	7
26.	Medicine, Dentistry, Surgery and Hygiene	3
27.	Memorials	3
28.	Military	7
29.	Mines and Mining	9
30.	Municipal Corporations	7
31.	Printing	7
32.	Public Buildings and Grounds	7
33.	Public Morals	9
34.	Public Revenues and Taxation	11
35.	Roads and Bridges	13
36.	Rules and Joint Rules	5
37.	Salaries and Mileage	5
38.	State Granted School and Tide Lands	9
39.	State Library	3
40.	State Penal and Reformatory Institutions	7
41.	State Charitable Institutions	7
42.	Senate Emplcyees other than Regular	5
43.	Railroads and Transportation	11

Rule 7. When a motion is made to refer to a subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: Committee Reference.

First: The Committee of the Whole Senate.

Second: A Standing Committee.

Third: A Select Committee.

Rule 8. The several committees shall fully consider all measures referred to them, and the Committee on Claims and Auditing shall carefully consider all items of expend- Duties of Committees.

iture ordered or contracted on the part of the senate or any of its employes, and report upon the same prior to the voucher being signed by the president and secretary of the senate authorizing the payment thereof.

The committees shall acquaint themselves with the interest of the state specially represented by the committee, and from time to time present such bills and reports as in their judgment will advance the interests and promote the welfare of the people of the state.

The Committee on Rules and Joint Rules shall have charge of the daily calendar of the senate and shall direct the secretary the order in which the business of the senate shall be transacted: **Provided, however,** That by a vote of the majority of the senate any bill may be advanced to any place on the calendar, and any bill may be withdrawn from the committee by a like majority of the senate and placed upon the calendar in such position as may be ordered. No committee shall sit during the daily session of the senate unless by special leave.

Committee Reports.

Rule 9. All reports of committees shall be signed by such members thereof as concur therein, and the report, with the names of the signers thereof, shall be read by the secretary, or at the secretary's desk by the member making the report, without a motion, unless the reading be dispensed with by the senate. The members of the committee not concurring in the majority report may prepare a written minority report, sign and present the same to the senate, and both majority and minority reports shall in all cases be spread in full upon the journal.

Senate Employes.

Rule 10. No person other than the regular officers of the senate shall be employed by the senate, or any committee thereof, except by consent of the senate having been previously obtained by resolution, which resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Senate Employes other than Regular, and reported upon by that committee before action is taken thereon.

The regular employes or officers of the senate shall not exceed forty in number.

All clerks and stenographers shall report to the secretary or assistant secretary of the senate in answer to roll

call thirty minutes before the convening of the senate each day and shall be subject to assignment by him. All other employes shall report to the sergeant-at-arms or the assistant sergeant-at-arms for roll call thirty minutes before the opening of each session.

All committee clerks shall report to the chairman of their respective committees at the opening of the session each day and shall be subject to the orders of such chairman.

All senate employes shall remain on duty daily during the hours designated by the secretary and sergeant-at-arms, respectively. Failure to comply with this requirement will work a forfeiture of one day's salary in each case of delinquency on being reported to the president of the senate.

Committee of the Whole.

Rule 11. In forming the committee of the whole, the president shall name a chairman to preside, and all bills considered shall be read by sections and the chairman shall call for amendments and debates thereon at the conclusion of the reading of each section. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments (noting the page and line) shall be duly entered by the secretary on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the senate for action.

Rules in Committee of the Whole.

Rule 12. The rules of the senate shall apply to proceedings in committee of the whole, except that the previous question shall not be ordered nor the ayes and noes demanded, but the committee may limit the number of times that any member may speak at any stage of the proceedings during its sitting.

Messages Received.

Rule 13. Messages may be received by the president while the committee of the whole is sitting; in which case the president shall resume the chair, receive the message, and vacate the chair in favor of the chairman of the committee.

Report of Committee of the Whole.

Rule 14. A motion that the committee of the whole rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

Suspend Rules for Committee of the Whole.

Rule 15. The senate may at any time, by a vote of the majority of the members present, suspend the rules and orders of the senate for the purpose of going into the committee of the whole for the consideration of any bill, memorial or resolution before the senate.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bills.

Rule 16. The committees on enrolled and engrossed bills may report at any time during the sitting of the senate.

Order of Business.

Rule 17. After the roll is called and journal read and approved, business shall be disposed of in the following order:

First. Presentation of petitions, memorials, resolutions and motions.

Second. Reports of standing committees.

Third. Reports of select committees.

Fourth. Messages from the governor and other state officers.

Fifth. Messages from the house of representatives.

Sixth. Introduction and first reading of bills.

Seventh. Second reading and reference of bills.

Eighth. Business on general file and third reading of bills.

Ninth. Business lying on the table.

Tenth. The orders of the day.

Eleventh. Unfinished business.

Business to be Announced.

Rule 18. The president shall, on each day, announce to the senate the business in order, agreeable to the preceding rule, and no business shall be taken up or considered until the class to which it belongs shall be declared in order.

Unfinished Business.

Rule 19. The unfinished business at the preceding adjournment shall have the preference on the orders of the day, excepting special orders, and no motion or any other business shall be received without special leave of the senate until the former is disposed of.

Reading of Bills.

Rule 20. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its passage. The president shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third reading. The first and second readings may, by consent of a majority of the senate, be on the same day. The third reading of every

bill shall be by sections, and upon its final passage the vote must be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the senators voting for and against the same to be entered upon the journal, and the majority of the members elected to the senate must be recorded thereon as voting in its favor to secure its passage by the senate.

Rule 21. All bills that have passed a second reading which have not been referred, and all bills reported by committees after the second reading, shall be placed upon the general file, and shall be considered in the order in which they became entitled to a position on the file, unless otherwise specially ordered by a majority vote of the senate. General File.

Rule 22. Engrossed bills shall be placed at the head of the general file in the order in which they are reported engrossed (except general appropriation bills, which shall be placed at the head of the general file.) Engrossed Bills.

Rule 23. A bill may be committed with special instructions to amend at any time before taking the final vote. Bills May be Committed.

Rule 24. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in a title. Only One Subject.

Rule 25. No bill shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or the section amended shall be set forth at full length. Amending an Act.

Rule 26. No bill shall be considered in the senate unless the time of its introduction shall have been at least ten days before the final adjournment of the senate, unless the senate shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected therto, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session. Introduction of Bills.

Rule 27. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope and object of the bill. Limit to Amendments.

Rule 28. On the second day next succeeding the final vote on any bill, said vote may be reconsidered on motion of any member, provided notice of intention to move a reconsideration was given on the day or on the next succeeding day such final vote was taken by a senator who voted on that side which prevailed, and no motion to reconsider shall be in order on the day such final vote is taken, except Reconsideration.

by unanimous consent. A motion to reconsider shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn; and when the senate adjourns while a motion to reconsider is pending or before passing the order of motions, resolutions and notices, the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. No notice of reconsideration of any final vote shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made and decided at once.

Appropriation Bills.

Rule 29. Bills appropriating money shall be considered in committee of the whole senate, and no change in the amount appropriated shall be made outside of the committee of the whole.

Printing of Bills, etc.

Rule 30. Unless otherwise ordered, 450 copies of all bills of a general nature originating in the senate shall be printed for the use of the senate and house of representatives, and such other bills and matter shall be printed as may be ordered by the senate.

Special Order.

Rule 31. The president shall call the senate to order at the hour fixed for the consideration of a special order, and announce that the special order is before the senate, which shall then be considered unless it is postponed by a two-thirds vote, and any business before the senate at the time of the announcement of the special order shall take its regular position in the order of business.

Words to be Underlined.

Rule 32. All bills introduced in the senate, which are intended to amend existing statutes shall have the words which are amendatory to such existing statute underlined or underscored, so that in the printed bills which are presented for the perusal of the members, such new or amendatory matter shall be easily discerned.

Joint Resolutions and Memorials.

Rule 33. Joint resolutions and memorials addressed to congress, or either house thereof, or to the president of the United States, or the heads of any of the national departments, or proposing amendments to the state constitution, shall be subject in all respects to the foregoing rules governing the course of bills.

Rule 34. Resolutions other than those referred to in rule 33, shall be treated as motions in all proceedings of the senate. Senate Resolutions.

Rule 35. No motion shall be entertained until it shall be seconded, nor debated until announced by the president. It shall be reduced to writing and read by the secretary, if desired by the president or any senator, before it shall be debated, and by consent of the senate may be withdrawn before amendment or action. Motions.

Rule 36. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order. The name of the senator moving to adjourn, and the time when the motion was made shall be entered on the journal. Motion to Adjourn.

Rule 37. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but the following, which shall have precedence in the order named: Precedence of Motions.

First. To fix the time to which to adjourn.

Second. To adjourn.

Third. For a call of the senate.

Fourth. To lay on the table.

Fifth. For the previous question.

Sixth. To postpone to a day certain.

Seventh. To commit.

Eighth. To amend.

Ninth. To postpone indefinitely.

The second, third, fourth and fifth motions shall be decided without debate, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to pospone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the proceedings, and when a question has been postponed indefinitely it shall not again be introduced during the session.

Rule 38. Any senator may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided if it embraces subjects so distinct that one being taken away a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the senate; but a motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided. Call for Division.

Rule 39. The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and it shall then be in this form: Previous Question.

"Shall the main question be now put?" When sustained by a majority of senators present it shall preclude all debate, and the roll shall be immediately called on the question or questions before the senate, and all incidental question or questions of order arising after the motion is made after the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Priority of Business.

Rule 40. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

Tie Vote.

Rule 41. The passage of a bill or action on a question is lost by a tie vote, but when a vote of the senate is equally divided, the lieutenant governor, when presiding, shall have the deciding vote.

Yeas and Nays.

Rule 42. The yeas and nays shall be taken when called for by one-sixth of all the senators present, and every senator within the bar of the senate shall vote unless excused by the unanimous vote of the senate, and the votes shall be entered upon the journal, and the names of senators demanding the yeas and nays shall also be entered upon the journal.

Filling Blanks.

Rule 43. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

Reading of Papers.

Rule 44. When the reading of any paper is called for, and is objected to by any senator, it shall be determnied by a vote of the senate, without debate.

Messages.

Rule 45. Messages from the governor, other state officers, and from the house of representatives may be considered at any time by consent of the senate.

Rules of Debate.

Rule 46. When any senator is about to speak in debate, or submit any matter to the senate, he shall rise from his seat, and standing in his place, respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and when recognized shall, in a courteous manner, confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities, and when finished shall resume his seat. No senator shall impeach the motives of any other member, nor speak more than twice (except for explanation) during the consideration of any one question, on the same day, nor a second time without leave,

when others who have not spoken desire the floor; but incidental and subsidiary questions arising during the debate shall not be considered the same question.

Rule 47. If any senator in speaking, or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the senate, the president shall, or any senator may, call him to order, and when a senator shall be so called to order he shall resume his seat and not proceed without leave of the senate, which leave, if granted, shall be upon motion "that he be allowed to proceed in order," when if carried, he shall confine himself to the question under consideration. May Call Senator to Order.

Rule 48. Every decision of points of order by the president shall be subject to appeal, and no discussion of a question of order shall be allowed except on appeal of three senators, and in all cases of appeal the question shall be "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the senate?" Points of Order.

Rule 49. In cases of breach of decorum or propriety, any senator, officer or other person shall be liable to such censure or punishment as the senate may deem proper, and if any senator be called to order for offensive or indecorous language or conduct, the person calling him to order shall report the language excepted to, which shall be taken down or noted at the secretary's desk, and no member shall be held to answer for any language used upon the floor of the senate if business has intervened before exception to the language was thus taken and noted. Breach of Decorum.

Rule 50. When two or more senators rise at the same time to address the chair, the president shall name the one who shall speak first, giving preference, when practicable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under consideration. Recognition by the President.

Rule 51. The author of a bill, motion or resolution shall have the privilege of opening and closing debate upon the same, unless the previous question has been moved and sustained. Opening and Closing Debate.

Rule 52. Any senator or senators may protest against the action of the senate upon any question, and have such protest entered upon the journal. Protest May be Entered.

Question of Privilege.

Rule 53. Any senator may rise to a question of privilege and explain a matter personal to himself by leave of the president, but he shall not discuss any pending question in such explanation.

Absence from Session.

Rule 54. No senator shall absent himself from the service of the senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness, and if any senator or officer shall absent himself his per diem shall not be allowed or paid him, and no senator, officer or attache shall obtain leave of absence or be excused from attendance without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

Call of the Senate.

Rule 55. A call of the senate may be moved by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and if carried by a majority of all present the secretary shall call the roll and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called. The doors shall then be closed and the sergeant-at-arms directed to take into custody all who may be absent without leave, and all the senators so taken into custody shall be presented at the bar of the senate for such action as the senate may deem proper.

Absence During Roll Call.

Rule 56. A senator having been absent during roll call may ask to have his name called.

Election by Roll Call.

Rule 57. In all cases of election by the senate the votes shall be taken **viva voce**, and no senator or other person shall remain by the secretary's desk while the roll is being called or the votes are being counted. No senator shall be allowed to vote except when within the bar of the senate, nor upon any question in which he is in any way personally or directly interested, nor be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the yeas and nays are being called, nor change his vote after the result has been announced.

Announcement of Vote.

Rule 58. The announcement of all votes shall be made by the president, and the announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

Witnesses Before the Senate.

Rule 59. Witnesses summoned by or on behalf of the senate to appear before the senate, or any of its committees, shall be paid for each day's attendance three

dollars. For each mile traveled in coming to the place of examination, ten cents; and nothing shall be paid for travel where the witness was served at the place of examination, and no mileage shall be paid except where the witness actually traveled for the purpose of giving testimony.

Rule 60. The senate chamber shall not be used for any but legislative business during the session, except by permission of the senate given by two-thirds vote. Use of the Senate Chamber.

Rule 61. The following classes of persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the senate during the sessions thereof, viz.: Admission to Floor of Senate.

1. The governor and the speaker of the house of representatives.

2. The members of the house of representatives.

3. The state officers.

4. Persons in the exercise of official duty, directly connected with the business of the senate.

5. Representatives of the press, as provided in the next rule.

6. The following persons upon presentation of a card of admission to be signed by the president: (a) Deputy state officers; (b) Such persons as hold limited cards, which cards shall be taken up by the doorkeeper, upon the expiration of the time for which they were issued.

Rule 62. The senate shall designate, by name, the representatives of the press who shall be entitled to the courtesies of the senate and the privileges of the press table, and cards of admission shall be issued to them by the president. The president may, in addition, issue cards of admission to the senate chamber to such other newspaper representatives as in his judgment may be entitled thereto. Representatives of the Press.

Lobbying on the part of holders of cards will work a forfeiture thereto.

Rule 63. The gallery back of the president's desk is reserved for the use of the governor and state officers and their families, for the families of senators, and for members of the house of representatives and their families. Senate Gallery.

Smoking Not Allowed.

Rule 64. Smoking shall not be allowed in the senate chamber during the session of the senate, nor shall indecorous conduct, boisterous or unbecoming language be permitted there at any time.

Reed's Parliamentary Rules.

Rule 65. The rules of parliamentary practice as contained in Reed's Parilamentary Rules shall govern the senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules and orders of this senate and the joint rules of this senate and the house of representatives.

Suspension of Rules.

Rule 66. No standing rule or order of this senate shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds of the members, and one .day's notice of the motion thereof; but a rule or order may be temporarily suspended for a special purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called, and after due notice from the president, no objection is offered, he may announce the rule suspended, and the senate may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of Rule 20 relating to the third reading of bills, which cannot be suspended.

Purchase of Supplies.

Rule 67. The board of control shall furnish all necessary supplies for the senate upon the requisition of the sergeant-at-arms, when signed by the president of the senate.

INDEX TO RULES OF THE HOUSE

HOUSE RULES

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RULES OF THE HOUSE.

Rule 1. Business shall be disposed of in the following order:

Order of Business.

First: Calling the roll and reading the journal of the preceding day.

Second: Presentation of petitions, memorials and remonstrances addressed to the legislature.

Third: Propositions, motions and resolutions.

Fourth: Reports of standing committees.

Fifth: Reports of special committees.

Sixth: Messages from the senate.

Seventh: Introduction and first reading of bills.

Eighth: Second reading of bills.

Ninth: Third reading of bills.

Tenth: Orders of the day.

Eleventh: Other business to be considered.

Twelfth: Announcement of committee meetings.

Rule 2. The Committee on Rules and Orders shall have charge of the daily calendar of the house, and direct the clerk the order in which the business of the house shall be transacted.

Rule 3. The speaker shall on each day announce to the house the business in order, agreeably to the preceding rule, and no business shall be taken up or considered until the class to which it belongs shall be declared in order, but messages from the governor or senate, or any communication from any state officer, may be read at any time.

Rule 4. The unfinished business at which the house was engaged preceding adjournment shall not be taken up until reached in regular order, and shall then have precedence under such order from day to day until finally disposed of.

Speaker.

Rule 5. The speaker shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the house shall have ad-

journed on the preceding day. He shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a majority of the members, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

Rule 6. The speaker shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his chair for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house.

Rule 7. The speaker shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

Rule 8. The speaker shall have a general direction of the house of representatives' room; he shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. He shall have the right to appoint all committees, subject to additional members to be named on motion.

Rule 9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the speaker (or chairman of the whole house) shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

Appeal from the Chair.

Rule 10. The decision of the chair may be appealed from by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the house.

Quorum.

Rule 11. Seven members with the speaker, or eight members in his absence, having chosen a speaker pro tempore, shall be authorized to call the house, and compel the attendance of absent members, making order for their fine and censure, and may adjourn. For the purpose of determining whether a quorum be present, the speaker, or chairman, shall count all members present, whether voting or not.

Time of Meeting.

Rule 12. The time of meeting of the house shall be at 10 o'clock a. m., and the time of meeting after the noon recess shall be 2 o'clock p.. m., unless otherwise ordered by the house.

Form of Question.

Rule 13. Questions shall be put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are in favor of (as the question shall be) say

'aye';" and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed say 'no'." If the speaker is in doubt, or if division is called for, the house shall divide. Those in the affirmative on the question shall rise in their seats, and the number being announced, those in the negative shall rise.

Rule 14. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the house, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to Mr. Speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and no member shall impugn the motive of any member's vote or argument. **Decorum of Members.**

Rule 15. If any member in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the rules of the house, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the house shall, if appealed to, decide the case without debate; if there be no appeal, then the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the house.

Rule 16. If any member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to and they shall be taken down in writing at the clerk's table and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the house for words spoken in debate if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened, after the words are spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

Rule 17. When two or more members arise at once, the speaker shall name the one who is first to speak.

Rule 18. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the house, except the chairman of the committee, or the mover of the question, who may close the debate: **Provided,** That no member shall speak longer than fifteen minutes without unanimous consent.

Motions.

Rule 19. When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the speaker, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the chair and read aloud before debate.

Rule 20. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the speaker or a member desire it.

Rule 21. After a motion is stated by the speaker, or bill, memorial, resolution, petition or remonstrance is read by the clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the house, but may be withdrawn at any time by consent of the house, before decision or amendment.

Rule 22. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but the following, in the rank named:

1st rank: Question of consideration.
2nd rank: To lay on the table.
3rd rank: For the previous question.
4th rank: To postpone to a day certain.
To commit or re-commit.
To postpone indefinitely.
5th rank: To amend.

Rule 23. When a reading of a paper is called for it shall be decided by a vote of the house.

Rule 24. All questions, whether in committee or in the house, shall be propounded in the order in which they are named, except that in filling blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

Indefinite Postponement.

Rule 25. No motion to postpone indefinitely, having been decided in the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

Reconsideration.

Rule 26. When a vote, which by Reed's Parliamentary Rules, is capable of reconsideration, has once been taken and decided in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the prevailing side to move for reconsideration thereof on the same day or the next working day thereafter.

Previous Question.

Rule 27. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Mr. ——— demands the previous question. As

many as are in favor of ordering the previous question will say 'aye'; as many as are opposed will say 'no'." This question is not debatable and cannot be amended. The results of the motion are as follows: If determined in the negative, the consideration goes on as if the motion had never been made; if decided in the affirmative, then the presiding officer at once and without debate, proceeds to put, first, the amendments pending and then the main question as amended. If an adjournment is had after the previous question is ordered the subject comes up the first thing after the reading of the journal the next day, and the previous question still operates, making the main question privileged over all other business, whether new or unfinished. It shall only be admitted when demanded by two-thirds of the members present, and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments and further debate on the main question. On motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the house shall be in order, but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question. The previous question may be ordered by two-thirds of the members present upon all recognized motions or amendments which are debatable, and shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the house to a direct vote upon the motion or amendment on which it has been ordered.

Division of Questions.

Rule 28. A division cannot be demanded as a right by any member. It must be made pursuant to a motion stating precisely the division asked for, which motion can be amended. The presiding officer can decide, subject to an appeal to the house, that the division proposed cannot be made. Otherwise it is submitted to the house and decided by it.

Amendments and Recommittment.

Rule 29. No motion or proposition on a subject shall be admitted under color of amendment, if different from that under consideration. No bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating any bill or resolution pending before the house. (See also Rule 34.)

Rule 30. No amendment shall be received to a bill on its third reading, but it may be referred or recommitted for the purpose of amendment. A bill may be recommitted at any time before its passage.

Petitions. Memorials and Resolutions.

Rule 31. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the house may be presented by the speaker or any member, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read unless the house shall direct otherwise, but they may be referred to the committee having the subject-matter thereof under consideration, or may lie on the table, or be taken up in the order in which they are presented.

Procedure on Bills. Joint and Concurrent Resolutions.

Rule 32. Any member desiring to introduce a bill shall first obtain the floor and state that he desires to introduce a bill, and if entitled to do so, the bill shall be sent to the clerk's desk to be numbered and all bills shall be read in the order in which they are numbered by the clerk, but no bill shall be read a first time until every member present entitled to introduce a bill has had an opportunity to do so unless otherwise ordered by the house.

Rule 33. All bills introduced in this house which are intended to amend existing statutes, shall have the words which are amendatory to such existing statute underlined or underscored; and such matter as cannot be conveniently underscored shall be marked "new matter" by printed words on the margin, so that in the printed bills which are presented for the perusal of members, such new or amendatory matter shall be easily discerned.

Rule 34. Every bill shall be read on three several days unless the house deem it expedient to suspend this rule. The first reading shall be by title only, unless a majority of the members present demand a reading in full. All bills shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the house, and be referred to committee after first reading. Bills shall pass to second reading when reported back by the committee, unless there shall be a unanimous report against a bill, in which case the vote shall be immediately called for upon the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Each amendment made by a committee to a bill shall be in writing on a separate slip of paper, and shall be securely attached to the original bill by a paper fastener. The report of the committee shall also contain a statement of the amendments agreed to by the committee. Any committee report on a bill not conforming with this rule shall be returned by the chief clerk of the house to the committee for a compliance with this rule without further order by the house. Upon second reading, bill shall be read section by section in full, and be subject to amendment. No amendment shall be considered by the house until it shall have been sent to the desk in writing and read by the clerk. All amendments adopted on the second reading shall be securely attached to the original bill by a paper fastener.

Amendments rejected by the house shall be passed to the journal clerk, and the journal shall show the disposition of such amendments. When no further amendments shall be offered, the speaker shall declare the bill has passed its second reading. The bill, with the amendments, if there be any attached thereto, shall be sent to the committee on engrossed bills, which committee shall see that all amendments are properly engrossed upon the original bill, and the bill returned to the chief clerk before the opening of the house on the next succeeding day, and the bill shall then come up in the regular order for a third reading. Bills on third reading shall be read in full by sections. The only question on the third reading of a bill shall be upon its passage, and no amendment shall be entertained. No bill introduced "by request" shall be printed until the committee to which said bill has been referred has acted and reported upon the same.

Rule 35. A bill may be advanced on the calendar by a vote of three-fifths of all members present voting in the affirmative; and the question shall be, "Shall the bill be advanced on the calendar?"

Rule 36. All joint or concurrent resolutions shall be acted upon the same as bills, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the house.

Rule 37. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified to by the clerk, together with the vote upon final passage, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

Rule 38. On the final passage of every bill the ayes and noes shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

Rule 39. No engrossed bill, memorial or joint resolution shall be sent to the senate until one day after its passage without special instructions by the house. That in the event of committees having a number of bills on the same subject, of which none can be agreed upon by the committee, and it is their wish to present a different bill upon the same subject, such bill must be reported to the house and accepted before any of the other bills can be recommended for indefinite postponement.

Ayes and Noes.

Rule 40. Upon the passage of any question the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes, and shall be entered upon the journal of the house, when demanded by one-sixth of the members present. The speaker shall vote when the ayes and noes are called for, his name being called last, and in case of an equal division the question shall be lost.

Voting.

Rule 41. No member shall vote on any question in the event of of which he is immediately or particularly interested, or in any case when he was not within the bar of the house, before the last name was called, unless by unanimous consent; and when any member shall ask leave to vote, the speaker shall propound to him the question, "Were you within the bar of the house when the last name was called?"

Rule 42. Upon a division and count of the house on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

Duties of Members.

Rule 43. While the speaker is putting the question no member shall walk across or out of the house; nor when a member is speaking shall any member entertain private discourse or pass between him and the chair.

Rule 44. Every member who shall be in the house when the question was put shall give his vote unless the house for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member shall be made before the house di-

vides or before the call for ayes and noes is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief and verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

Rule 45. No member shall absent himself from the service of the house unless he shall have leave or be sick and unable to attend.

Rule 46. No person shall be allowed to smoke in the hall or lobby thereof during the session or recess.

Committee of the Whole House.

Rule 47. In forming a committee of the whole house the speaker having the chair shall call upon some member to preside, who shall be addressed as "Mr. Chairman."

Rule 48. Upon a bill committed to a committee of the whole house, the bill shall be read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments (noting the line and page) shall be duly entered by the clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee and so reported to the house. After a report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses before a question to engross it be taken.

Rule 49. The rules of proceedings in the house shall be observed in a committee of the whole house so far as they may be applicable, but no member shall be recognized a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

Current Vetoes.

Rule 50. The veto message of the governor accompanying any bill passed by the house of representatives other than as provided in joint rule No. 9, shall be immediately read, together with the bill vetoed. It shall then be in order to proceed to the reconsideration of the bill, or to postpone its consideration to a day certain. A veto message and a bill, or the message alone, may be referred, and the bill may be laid on the table. The main question in the consideration of a vetoed bill is, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the governor?" If two-thirds of the members present vote aye, the bill shall be sent to

the senate, together with the message of the governor, for its action. The merits of the bill may be debated before the vote is taken, but the vote on a vetoed bill cannot be reconsidered.

Standing Committees.

Rule 51. The standing committees to be appointed by the speaker shall consist of not less than five nor more than twenty-three members, as follows:

1. Agriculture.
2. Appropriations.
3. Banks and Banking.
4. Claims and Auditing.
5. Commerce and Manufactures.
6. Congressional Apportionment.
7. Constitutional Revision.
8. Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers.
9. Corporations other than Municipal and Railroads.
10. Counties and County Boundaries.
11. Dairy and Live Stock.
12. Dikes, Drains and Drainage.
13. Education.
14. Engrossed bills.
15. Enrolled Bills.
16. Federal Relations and Immigration.
17. Fisheries.
18. Game and Game Fish.
19. Horticulture and Forestry.
20. Harbors and Waterways.
21. Hospitals for the Insane.
22. House Arrangements.
23. Internal Improvements and Indian Affairs.
24. Insurance.
25. Irrigation and Arid Lands.
26. Judiciary.
27. Labor and Labor Statistics.
28. Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry and Hygiene.
29. Memorials, Resolutions and Petitions.
30. Mileage and Contingent Expenses.
31. Military Affairs and Soldiers' Home.
32. Mines and Mining.

33. Miscellaneous Matters.
34. Municipal Corporations of the First Class.
35. Municipal Corporations other than First Class.
36. Printing and Supplies.
37. Privileges and Elections.
38. Public Morals.
39. Pure Food and Drugs.
40. Revenue and Taxation.
41. Railroads.
42. Roads and Bridges.
43. Rules and Orders.
44. State Buildings, Public Grounds and Libraries
45. State Library.
46. State Normal Schools.
47. State, School and Granted Lands.
48. State Penitentiary.
49. State School for Defective Youth and Reform School.
50. State University.
51. Tide Lands.
52. Washington State College.
53. Water, and Water Rights other than Irrigation.

Rule 52. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the house without special leave; and all its writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the house shall be under the hand and seal of the speaker, attested by the clerk.

Rule 53. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills and Engrossed Bills to report at any time, if no motion is before the house. These committees may report without notice to the house by handing reports to the chief clerk.

Rule 54. Standing committees shall report all bills back to the house within ten days from the time of reference, unless further time be granted by the house.

Call of the House.

Rule 55. Ten members may demand a call of the house at any time before the house has divided or the voting has commenced by ayes and noes, and thereupon the doors shall be closed until further proceedings upon the call have been dispensed with, which shall not be done until the absentees have been sent for, if requested by any

member; but arrests of members for absence shall not be made unless ordered by a majority of the members present.

Use of Hall. Rule 56. The use of the chamber of the house of representatives shall not be granted for any purpose without unanimous consent, except for caucuses of the members of the legislature.

Admittance to Floor. Rule 57. The following classes of persons shall be entitled to admittance to the floor of the house during the session thereof, viz.:

1. The governor and lieutenant governor.
2. The members of the Senate.
3. The state officers.
4. Persons in the exercise of official duty directly connected with the business of the house.
5. Reporters of the press as provided in the next rule.
6. The following person upon presentation of a card of admission to be issued by the speaker:

Deputy state officers.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon a card of admission to be issued by the speaker.

Reporters. Rule 58. The speaker shall designate the persons who shall act as reporters for the public press. Such reporters so appointed shall be entitled to such seats as the speaker shall designate, and shall have the right to pass to and fro from such seats in entering or leaving the chamber of the house of representatives.

Visitors' Gallery. Rule 59. The gallery over the speaker's desk is reserved for the use of the ladies and families of the governor, lieutenant governor, state officers and members of the legislature.

Standing Rules. Rule 60. No standing rule or order of the house shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Neither the standing rules nor the order of business established by the house shall be postponed, changed or rescinded except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

Rule 61. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Reed's Parliamentary Rules shall govern in all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the house.

Duties of Subordinate Officers and Employes.

Rule 62. The chief clerk of the house shall see that the journal is properly kept, and have general supervision over all the clerks, excepting committee clerks while their services are required by standing committees.

Rule 63. The assistant chief clerk, reading clerk, minute clerk, docket clerk, journal clerk and desk clerk shall perform the duties of their respective positions under the direction of the chief clerk, and shall also perform such other duties as he may direct.

Rule 64. The enrolling clerk shall be under the supervision of the committee on enrolled bills when needed.

Rule 65. The engrossing clerk shall be under the supervision of the committee on engrossed bills when needed.

Rule 66. The sergeant-at-arms shall attend the house during the sittings, announce all messages, preserve order, execute all processes issued by authority of the house and directed to him by the speaker. He shall see that the hall of the house and adjoining rooms are kept clean, well heated and ventilated and that the furniture is kept in good order and repair. He shall also have general supervision of the work of the assistant sergeant-at-arms, the doorkeepers, postmasters, bill clerks, watchman, messengers, pages and janitors, and shall see that they properly perform the duties of their respective positions and such other duties as he shall assign them.

Rule 67. All clerks, excepting when acting under assignment, shall report to the chief clerk or assistant for duty one hour before the opening of each daily session. All other employes of the house, excepting the watchman, shall report for duty to the sergeant-at-arms daily at 9 a. m.

Rule 68. Any officer or employe of the house who neglects or refuses to perform any duty assigned to him, or

shall be found in a state of intoxication, shall when reported to the house in writing by the chief clerk, sergeant-at-arms, or the chairman of any standing committee, be subject to a reprimand, and for a second offense be removed by a majority vote of the house.

Rule 69. The state board of control shall furnish all proper supplies for the use of the house, upon requisition signed by the sergeant-at-arms, and approved by the speaker of the house.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON

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STATE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the People of the State of Washington. Grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for Our Liberties, Do Ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights. *Supreme law.*

Sec. 2. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. *Political power.*

In so far as it applies to the states—1 W. 386; 7 W. 506; 15 W. 15. State cannot prescribe kind of money debts to be paid in—18 W. 537.
See 30 W. 439.

Sec. 3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Cited: 17 W. 450; 18 W. 595: 19 W. 208; 18 W. 78; 36 W. 453: 5 W. 304. Selling of impounded animals.

Construed: 13 W. 160. Loggers' liens—16 W. 363. Preferred claims of certain laborers—16 W. 412; 17 W. 450. Notice by publication in tax foreclosure—17 W. 447; 35 W. 271: 19 W. 337: 29 W. 604: 29 W. 164; 41 W. 178; 42 W. 240. Plumber's law—44 W. 352; 45 W. 252; 46 W. 302. Anti-trading stamp act (Laws 1905, page 374) unconstitutional.

Sec. 4. The right of petition, and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good, shall never be abridged. *Right of petition.*

Sec. 5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. *Free speech guaranteed.*

Contemporaneous publications—19 W. 238.

Oaths, how administered.

Sec. 6. The mode of administering an oath, or affirmation, shall be such as may be consistent with and binding upon the conscience of the person to whom such oath. or affirmation, may be administered.

Private affairs sacred.

Sec. 7. No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law.

36 W. 449.

Sec. 8. No law granting irrevocably any privilege, franchise or immunity shall be passed by the legislature.

CITED: 21 W. 522.

Immunity from self conviction.

Sec. 9. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

CITED: 7 W. 338; 17 W. 100; 17 W. 525; 32 W. 7; 36 W. 441; 36 W. 485; 40 W. 217; 40 W. 480.

Sec. 10. Justice in all cases shall be administered openly, and without unnecessary delay.

CITED: 16 W. 575.

Religious liberty.

Sec. 11. Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or disturbed in person or property on account of religion, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to effect the weight of his testimony.

[This section was amended to authorize a chaplain at state penitentiary and other state reformatories. See amendment 4.]

Sec. 12. No law shall be passed granting to any citizen, class of citizens, or corporation other than municipal,

privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens or corporations.

Special privileges shall not be granted.

CONSTRUED: 4 W. 426; 15 W. 421; 16 W. 363; 18 W. 78; 18 W. 591; 21 W. 554; 24 W. 56; 28 W. 631; 29 W. 456; 31 W. 198; 31 W. 641; 35 W. 36; 35 W. 343; 35 W. 515; 37 W. 432; 41 W. 238; 42 W. 217; 42 W. 240; 44 W. 352; 44 W. 353; 44 W. 354; 45 W. 477. When applied to Indians who have not assumed the obligations of citizenship does not violate this section—47 W. 539.

CITED: 21 W. 522; 23 W. 580.

Sec. 13. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety requires it.

Writ of habeas corpus.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

Excessive bail.

CONSTRUED: 39 W. 164.

Sec. 15. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 16. Private property shall not be taken for private use, except for private ways of necessity, and for drains, flumes or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, domestic or sanitary purposes. No private property shall be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation having been first made, or paid into court for the owner, and no right-of-way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal, until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or ascertained and paid into the court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived as in other civil cases in courts of record, in the manner prescribed by law. Whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and determined as such without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public.

Taking of private property.

CITED: 2 W. 155; 21 W. 194.

CONSTRUED: As to street grades—35 W. 69; 38 W. 514; 5 W. 1; 5 W. 35; 5 W. 571; 23 W. 109. Condemnation—40 W. 414; 39 W. 355; 6 W. 1; 11 W. 633; 6 W. 163; 31 W. 558. Public benefit not public use—33 W. 490. Furnishing power for electric railway public use—42 W. 632. For commercial purposes not—39 W 648. For light in city—42 W. 660. Light

and air as property—26 W. 278; 27 W. 520. Private ways of necessity—7 W. 267. 3 W. 235 (see 6 W. 402); 4 W. 451; 5 W. 744; 6 W. 402; 9 W. 2 (invalidates drainage act. Laws 1890, p. 652); 9 W. 87 (invalidates road law, Laws of 1893, p. 237); 9 W. 92; 11 W. 429 (invalidates chap. 2, title 21 of the general statutes); 15 W. 310; 13 W. 49 (declaring portion of act, Laws of 1893, p. 301, unconstitutional); 13 W. 159; 15 W. 319; 19 W. 202; 19 W. 358; 20 W. 88; 23 W. 212; 24 W. 501; 26 W. 289; 27 W. 526; 29 W. 5; 29 W. 494; 30 W. 224; 32 W. 54; 32 W. 227; 33 W. 391; 33 W. 497; 34 W. 351; 35 W. 76; 36 W. 117; 37 W. 15; 38 W. 687; 41 W. 61; 41 W. 493; 42 W. 498; 43 W. 115; 43 W. 230; 43 . 628; 44 W. 645; 45 W. 303; 47 W. 415; 48 W. 618; 50 W. 29. The requirement that property taken be paid for irrespective of benefits conferred does not apply to condemnation for purposes of county road—163 Fed. 198; 146 U. S. 655.

No imprisonment for debt.

Sec. 17. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of absconding debtors.

CITED: 2 W. 162; 21 W. 200.

CONSTRUED: 3 W. 136; 19 W. 347; 3 W. 135; 21 W. 195; 26 W. 213.

CONSTRUED: Holding imprisonment in contempt for refusing to pay amount ordered not prohibited.

Military subordinate.

Sec. 18. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Elections be free and equal.

Sec. 19. All elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Bail.

Sec. 20. All persons charged with crimes shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Right of trial by jury.

Sec. 21. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide for a jury of any number less than twelve in courts not of record, and for a verdict of nine or more jurors in civil cases in any court of record, and for waiving of the jury in civil cases where the consent of the parties interested is given thereto.

No right to jury on question of sanity under federal guarantee—97 Fed. 937. Number of jurors may be fewer than twelve—See Maxwell vs. Dow, 176 U. S. 586.

CITED: 13 W. 663; 15 W. 421; 30 W. 319.

CONSTRUED: 15 W. 443; 16 W. 382; 22 W. 131; 33 W. 537. Consent to waive jury may be either express or implied—39 W. 164; 39 W. 199.

Right of defense in court.

Sec. 22. In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own

behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases; and in no instance shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed. Right of appeal.

CITED: 462.

GENERALLY: 2 W. 125; 3 W. 114; 2 W. 371; 7 W. 257; 9 W. 204; 9 W. 336; 12 W. 297; 13 W. 486; 15 W. 15. 421; 16 W. 575; 17 W. 563; 18 W. 48; 19 W. 464; 22 W. 5; 23 W. 578; 27 W. 528; 29 W. 60; 30 W. 134; 32 W. 80; 35 W. 149; 39 W. 164; 41 W. 241.

Sec. 23. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed. Ex post facto law.

CONSTRUED: 4 W. 131; 14 W. 539; 17 W. 613; 19 W. 208; 38 W. 627; 42 W. 237.

Sec. 24. The right of the individual citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired, but nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing individuals or corporations to organize, maintain or employ an armed body of men. Right to bear arms.

Sec. 25. Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment may be prosecuted by information or by indictment as shall be prescribed by law. Prosecution by information.

CONSTRUED: (Preliminary examination not necessary)—1 W. 335; 20 W. 240. 1 W. 337; 2 W. 552; 15 W. 509; 20 W. 547; 26 Fed. 389.

Sec. 26. No grand jury shall be drawn or summoned in any county, except the superior judge thereof shall so order. Grand jury.

CONSTRUED: 2 W. 552.

Sec. 27. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the state, or adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court. Treason.

Sec. 28. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or powers shall be granted or conferred in this state.

Constitution mandatory.

Sec. 29. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

CONSTRUED: 11 W. 435; 25 W. 264.
CITED: 46 W. 274.

Sec. 30. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny others retained by the people.

CONSTRUED: 30 W. 443.
CITED: 18 W. 571.

Standing army.

Sec. 31. No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace, and no soldiers shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of its owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual right and the perpetuity of free government.

Cited: 18 W. 571.

ARTICLE II.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Legislature.

Section 1. The legislative powers shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be called the Legislature of the State of Washington.

Legislature may supplement constitutional power of cities to frame charters, authorize counties to employ deputies—13 W. 17; 11 W. 435. Legislative power defined—2 W. T. 3. Enrolled law regular on its face is conclusive of the regularity of passage—6 W. 453. 35 W. 132; 11 W. 435; 6 W. 453; 2 W. T. 3.

Limited membership.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not less than sixty-three nor more than ninety-nine members. The number of senators shall not be more than one-half nor less than one-third of the number of members of the House of Representatives. The first Legislature shall be composed of seventy members of the House of Representatives and thirty-five Senators.

State census.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and every ten years thereafter; and at the first session after such enum-

eration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States the Legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, sailors and officers of the United States army and navy in active service.

CITED: 15 W. 50.

Sec. 4. Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at the time and in the manner provided by this constitution, and shall hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected. First election of representatives. Tenure of office.

Sec. 5. The next election of the members of the House of Representatives after the adoption of this constitution shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety, and thereafter members of the House of Representatives shall be elected biennially, and their term of office shall be two years; and each election shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise changed by law. Second and subsequent elections.

Sec. 6. After the first election the senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient and contiguous territory at the same time and in the same manner as members of the House of Representatives are required to be elected, and no representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district. They shall be elected for the term of four years, one-half of their number retiring every two years. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively, and the senators chosen at the first election had by virtue of this constitution, in odd numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the first year, and the senators elected in the even numbered districts shall go out of office at the end of the third year. Election of state senators.

Sec. 7. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature who shall not be a citizen of the United States and a qualified voter in the district for which he is chosen. Eligibility.

Election returns.

Sec. 8. Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rules.

Sec. 9. Each House may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offense.

Officers of each house.

Sec. 10. Each House shall elect its own officers, and when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as Governor, the Senate shall choose a temporary president. When presiding, the Lieutenant Governor shall have the deciding vote in case of an equal division of the Senate.

29 W. 340.

Journal.

Sec. 11. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither House shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting, without the consent of the other.

Adjournment.

Meetings of the Legislature.

Sec. 12. The first Legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1889. The second Legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, A. D. 1891, and sessions of the Legislature will be held biennially thereafter, unless specially convened by the Governor, but the times of meeting of subsequent sessions may be changed by the Legislature. After the first Legislature the sessions shall not be more than sixty days.

Limit of session.

Legislature shall meet on second Monday of January, laws 91, p. 38.

Sec. 13. No member of the Legislature, during the term for which he is elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected. Ineligibility of members to certain offices.

Sec. 14. No person, being a member of Congress, or holding any civil or military office under the United States or any other power, shall be eligible to be a member of the Legislature; and if any person after his election as a member of the Legislature shall be elected to Congress or be appointed to any other office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, or any other power, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat: Provided, That officers of the militia of the state who receive no annual salary, local officers and postmasters, whose compensation does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum, shall not be ineligible. Who are ineligible to membership in legislature.

Sec. 15. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the Legislature. Vacancies.

Sec. 16. Members of the Legislature shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace; they shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement of each session. Immunity from arrest.

Sec. 17. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil action of criminal prosecution whatever for words spoken in debate. Free speech.

Sec. 18. The style of the laws of the state shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington." And no law shall be enacted except by bill. Style of laws.

Sec. 19. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But one subject in bill.

Generally: 1 W. 294; 1 W. 307; 1 W. 311; 1 W. 387; 2 W. 495; 3 W. 275; 10 W. 140; 15 W. 11; 15 W. 480; 17 W. 450; 17 W. 634; 19 W. 398; 19 W. 443; 21 W. 383; 24 W. 256; 25 W. 126; 28 W. 321—Law cannot be amended by mere reference to section of a code. 31 W. 192; 35 W. 106; 35 W. 341; 36 W. 537; 38 W. 312; 39 W. 185; 40 W. 403; 41 W. 1; 42 W. 193; 42 W. 491; 43 W. 604; 27 W. 659; 34 W. 103; 34 W. 81; 46 W. 597; 48 W. 71; 49

W. 619; 50 W. 508. The title must point out the general purpose and scope of the act. The purpose of the title is that it be broad enough to call attention to the subject matter of the act.

Either house may amend.

Sec. 20. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended in the other.

Yeas and nays.

Sec. 21. The yeas and nays of the members of either house shall be entered on the journal on the demand of one-sixth of the members present.

Yeas and nays in passage of bill.

Sec. 22. No bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal of each house, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Compensation of members.

Sec. 23. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services five dollars for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the Legislature, on the most usual route.

Lottery.—Divorce.

Sec. 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

Lotteries prohibited though authorized prior to the State Constitution—19 W. 38.

Extra compensation forbidden.

Sec. 25. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into, nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Additional duties may carry extra compensation if specifically provided for—19 W. 486; 22 W. 367; 7 W. 450. Fees may be changed during term of office—6 W. 258; 9 W. 232; 21 W. 439; 22 W. 268; 47 W. 375; 48 W. 465.

CITED: 4 W. 92.

Suit against state.

Sec. 26. The Legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

CONSTRUED: 18 W. 76; 27 W. 291.

State not liable for damage by negligence or malfeasance of its officers—27 W. 288.

CITED: 2 W. 497.

Sec. 27. In all elections by the Legislature the members shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 28. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special law in the following cases: Private laws forbidden in certain cases.

1. For changing the names of persons, or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads, to aid in the construction of which lands shall have been or may be granted by Congress.

3. For authorizing persons to keep ferries wholly within this state.

4. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors, or others under disability.

5. For assessment or collection of taxes, or for extending the time of collection thereof.

6. For granting corporate powers or privileges.

7. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

8. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

9. From giving effect to invalid deeds, wills or other instruments.

10. Releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or other obligation of any person or corporation to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.

11. Declaring any person of age, or authorizing any minor to sell, lease or encumber his or her property.

12. Legalizing, except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.

13. Regulating the rates of interest on money.

14. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.

15. Providing for the management of common schools.

16. Authorizing the adoption of children.

17. For limitation of civil or criminal action.

18. Changing county lines, locating or changing county

seats: Provided, This shall not be construed to apply to the creation of new counties.

Law giving boom companies right of eminent domain not contrary—15 W. 139.

CONSTRUED: 33 W. 490. 43 W. 64—act providing for construction of armories in specified cities unconstitutional.

CITED: 3 W. 7.

Labor of convicts.

Sec. 29. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety, the labor of convicts of this state shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company or corporation, and the Legislature shall by law provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the state.

Corrupt solicitation.

Sec. 30. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, or of public officers of the state or any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practice of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding—except for perjury in giving such testimony—and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from ever holding any position of honor, trust or profit in this state. A member who has a private interest in any bill or measure proposed or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

Members shall not vote in certain cases.

Laws take effect when.

Sec. 31. No law, except appropriation bills, shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act) the Legislature shall

otherwise direct by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the journals.

25 W. 612.

Sec. 32. No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses in open session, and under such rules as the Legislature shall prescribe. Presiding officers to sign bill.

Sec. 33. The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this state, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly, or in trust for such alien, shall be void: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom. Every corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens, shall be considered an alien for the purpose of this prohibition. Ownership of lands by aliens.

CONSTRUED: 18 W. 664; 16 W. 373; 33 W. 542; 16 W. 167; 19 W. 85; 29 W. 230; 33 W. 546; 76 Fed. 31; 45 W. 337; 45 W. 340; 46 W. 105; 46 W. 221. An alien can acquire lands containing limestone, silica and silicated rock.

Sec. 34. There shall be established in the office of the Secretary of State, a bureau of statistics, agriculture and immigration, under such regulations as the Legislature may provide. Bureau of statistics.

Sec. 35. The Legislature shall pass necessary laws for the protection of persons working in mines, factories and other employment dangerous to life and deleterious to health; and fix pains and penalties for the enforcement of same. Laws relating to mines and factories.

Sec. 36. No bill shall be considered in either house unless the time for its introduction shall have been at least ten days before the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless the Legislature shall otherwise direct by a Introduction of bills limited.

vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session.

Amending laws.

Sec. 37. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or the section amended shall be set forth at full length.

CONSTRUED: 32 W. 279; 29 W. 481; 40 W. 455; 9 W. 65; 14 W. 486; 26 W. 482; 32 W. 473; 32 W. 270; 41 W. 234; 50 W. 508. (Note to art. 2, sec. 37.) If the act is complete in itself, while it may supercede or limit the effect of others, it requires no reference to such other acts; but if merely amendatory of a former law and not an independent act, it could not stand alone without a reference to the former law.

Amendment to bills.

Sec. 38. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope or object of the bill.

Passes forbidden.

Sec. 39. It shall not be lawful for any person holding public office in this state to accept or use a pass or to purchase transportation from any railroad or other corporation, other than as the same may be purchased by the general public, and the Legislature may pass laws to enforce this provision.

CONSTRUED: 45 W. 584.

ARTICLE III.—THE EXECUTIVE.

Executive department consists of whom.

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Commissioner of Public Lands, who shall be severally chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and place of voting as for the members of the Legislature.

CITED: 28 W. 488.

Member board of regents not state officer—6 W. 496. Others may be created—4 W. 19. 28 W. 497; 28 W. 499; 33 W. 459; 47 W. 608.

Governor.

Sec. 2. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Tenure of office.

CITED: 28 W. 16. Quo warranto to be by—28 W. 488.

Other officers.

Sec. 3. The Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of

Public Instruction, and Commissioner of Public Lands, shall hold their offices for four years, respectively, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Tenure of office.

CONSTRUED: 4 W. 26; 28 W. 16; 29 W. 338.

Sec. 4. The returns of every election for the officers named in the first section of this article shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver the same to the speaker of the House of Representatives at the first meeting of the House thereafter, who shall open, publish and declare the result thereof in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to such person, signed by the presiding officers of both houses; but if any two or more shall be highest and equal in votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses. Contested elections for such officers shall be decided by the Legislature in such manner as shall be decided by law. The terms of all officers named in section one of this article shall commence on the second Monday in January after their election, until otherwise provided by law. Election of executive officers.—Returns. Certificates of elections. Contested elections.

Sec. 5. The Governor may require information in writing from the officers of the state upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. Duties of governor.

19 W. 634; 28 W. 498.

Sec. 6. He shall communicate at every session by message to the Legislature the condition of affairs of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient for their action. Message.

Sec. 7. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the purpose for which the Legislature is convened. May convene legislature in extra session.

35 W. 127.

Sec. 8. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military in the state except when they shall be called into the service of the United States. Commander-in-chief.

Pardoning powers.

Sec. 9. The pardoning power shall be vested in the Governor under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

CITED: 47 W. 280; 3 W. 609; 20 W. 78.

Duties shall devolve on lieutenant governor, when.

Sec. 10. In case of the removal, resignation, death, or disability of the Governor, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, and in case of a vacancy in both the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the duties of Governor shall devolve upon the Secretary of State, who shall act as Governor until the disability be removed or a Governor be elected.

Lieutenant Governor does not become Governor, but acts as—29 W. 335.

Governor may remit fines, etc.

Sec. 11. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall report to the Legislature at its next meeting each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted and the reasons for the remission.

20 W. 78.

Duties of governor in regard to enactment of laws. —Vetoes.

Sec. 12. Every act which shall have passed the Legislature shall be, before it becomes a law, presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, Sunday excepted, after it shall be presented to him, it shall become a law without his signature, unless the gen-

eral adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law, unless the Governor within ten days next after the adjournment, Sunday excepted, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the Legislature at its next session in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several sections or items, he may object to one or more sections or items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the section or sections, item or items to which he objects and the reasons therefor and the section or sections, item or items, so objected to shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's objection as hereinbefore provided. May veto one or more items or sections.

Sec. 13. When, during a recess of the Legislature, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the Legislature, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other state office, for the filling of which vacancy no provision is made elsewhere in this constitution, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified. Fill vacancies by appointment.

9 W. 195; 35 W. 168.

Sec. 14. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed six thousand dollars per annum. Salary of governor.

35 W. 168.

Sec. 15. All commissions shall issue in the name of the state, shall be signed by the Governor, sealed with the seal of the state, and attested by the Secretary of State. He shall issue all commissions

Sec. 16. The Lieutenant Governor shall be presiding officer of the state senate, and shall discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, which may be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum. Duties of lieutenant governor. Salary.

35 W. 168; 29 W. 340.

Duties of secretary of state.

Sec. 17. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of the official acts of the Legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all other matters relative thereto before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Salary.

20 W. 78; 35 W. 173.

Shall keep state seal.

Sec. 18. There shall be a seal of the state kept by the Secretary of State for official purposes, which shall be called "The Seal of the State of Washington."

Duties of state treasurer.

Salary.

Sec. 19. The Treasurer shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum.

35 W. 168; 19 W. 488.

Duties of auditor. state

Sec. 20. The Auditor shall be auditor of public accounts, and shall have such powers and perform such duties in connection therewith as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Salary.

35 W. 168.

Duties of attorney general.

Sec. 21. The Attorney General shall be the legal advisor of the state officers, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be inincreased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed thirty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Salary.

Not entitled to fees—35 W. 168. No power to institute quo warranto—28 W. 488. Cannot employ expert witness—42 W. 653.

Duties of superintendent of public instruction.

Sec. 22. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have supervision over all matters pertaining to public schools, and shall perform such specific duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of

twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum. Salary.

Sec. 23. The Commissioner of Public Lands shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the Legislature may direct. Land commissioner.

CITED: 47 W. 607.

Sec. 24. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Public Lands, and Attorney General shall severally keep the public records, books and papers relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government, at which place also the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor shall reside. Certain offices to be kept at capital.

Sec. 25. No person, except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of this state, shall be eligible to hold any state office, and the State Treasurer shall be ineligible for the term succeeding that for which he was elected. The compensation of state officers shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The Legislature may, in its discretion, abolish the offices of Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, and Commissioner of Public Lands. Eligibility to state office. Certain offices may be abolished.

CITED: 6 W. 497; 47 W. 375, 610.

ARTICLE IV.—THE JUDICIARY.

Section 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as the Legislature may provide. Supreme court. Inferior courts.

7 W. 87; 23 W. 66; 23 W. 702; 3 W. 609; 7 W. 223; 19 W. 20; 19 W. 306; 20 W. 53.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum and pronounce a decision. The said court shall always be open for the transaction of business except on non-judicial days. In the determination of causes, all decisions of the court shall be given in writing, and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. The Legislature Supreme court consists of whom.

may increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court from time to time, and may provide for separate departments of said court.

[Now seven judges. See Session Law '05, p. 14.]
May be temporarily increased—29 W. 335. See Session Laws '01, p. 344.

Supreme judges.—Election.

Sec. 3. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large, at the general state election, at the times and places at which state officers are elected, unless some other time be provided by the Legislature. [The first election of judges of the Supreme Court shall be at the election which shall be held upon the adoption of this constitution, and the judges elected thereat shall be classified, by lot, so that two shall hold their office for the term of three years, two for a term of five years, and one for a term of seven years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges, who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the Secretary of State, and filed in his office.] The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and shall preside at all sessions of the Supreme Court, and in case there shall be two judges having in like manner the same short term, the other judges of the Supreme Court shall determine which of them shall be chief justice. In case of the absence of the chief justice, the judge having in like manner the shortest or next shortest term to serve shall preside. After the first election the terms of judges elected shall be six years from and after the second Monday in January next succeeding their election. If a vacancy occur in the office of a judge of the Supreme Court, the Governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The term of office of the judges of the Supreme Court, first elected, shall commence as soon as the state shall have been admitted into the Union, and

Tenure of office.

Chief justice.

Vacancy, how filled.

continue for the term herein provided, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held at the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

29 W. 343—applicable only to elected judges.

Sec. 4. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus and quo warranto and mandamus as to all state officers, and appellate jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings, excepting that its appellate jurisdiction shall not extend to civil actions at law for the recovery of money or personal property when the original amount in controversy, or the value of the property, does not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars ($200), unless the action involves the legality of a tax, impost, assessment, toll, municipal fine, or the validity of a statute. The Supreme Court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari, and all other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisory jurisdiction. Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or before the Supreme Court, or before any Superior Court of the state, or any judge thereof.

Jurisdiction of supreme court.

Powers of judges.

CITED: 2 W. 160; 10 W. 226; 18 W. 693.

CONSTRUED: Amount in controversy—48 W. 67; 1 W. 365; 6 W. 166; 3 W. 77; 9 W. 637; 29 W. 94; 13 W. 169; 8 W. 271; 15 W. 668; 21 W. 604; 10 W. 255; 22 W. 631; 28 W. 705; 20 W. 197; 28 W. 474; 28 W. 179; 5 W. 769; 5 W. 383; 4 W. 382; 16 W. 30; 20 W. 97; 21 W. 21; 17 W. 4; 32 W. 450; 41 W. 150; 41 W. 357; 35 W. 148; but see 35 W. 282, in mandamus, prohibition and certiorari—40 W. 474; 40 W. 682; 37 W. 583; 15 W. 668; 24 W. 540; 23 W. 700; 28 W. 1; 21 W. 108; 9 W. 369. In equity—21 W. 21. Liability of stockholder—36 W. 253. Construction of statute—41 W. 448; 14 W. 255; 41 W. 150; 17 W. 606. Ordinance—37 W. 509. In habeas corpus—1 W. 382; 7 W. 237.

GENERALLY: 41 W. 357; 16 W. 382; 32 W. 508; 26 W. 278; 10 W. 284; 20 W. 403; 32 W. 50; 31 W. 638; 12 W. 536; 10 W. 160; 2 W. 158; 6 W. 496; 19 W. 8; 3 W. 57; 3 W. 696; 26 W. 555; 30 W. 219; 31 W. 638; 32 W. 50; 32 W. 450; 32 W. 508; 37 W. 258; 37 W. 509.

Sec. 5. There shall be in each of the organized counties of this state a Superior Court for which at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county at the general state election: Provided, That until

Superior courts.

otherwise directed by the Legislature [one judge only shall be elected for the counties of Spokane and Stevens, one judge for the county of Whitman; one judge for the counties of Lincoln, Okanogan, Douglas, and Adams; one judge for the counties of Walla Walla and Franklin; one judge for the counties of Columbia, Garfield, and Asotin; one judge for the counties of Kittitas, Yakima, and Klickitat; one judge for the counties of Clarke, Skamania, Pacific, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum; one judge for the counties of Thurston, Chehalis, Mason, and Lewis; one judge for the county of Pierce; one judge for the county of King; one judge for the counties of Jefferson, Island, Kitsap, San Juan, and Clallam; and one judge for the counties of Whatcom, Skagit, and Snohomish.] In any county where there shall be more than one superior judge, there may be as many sessions of the Superior Court at the same time as there are judges thereof, and whenever the Governor shall direct a superior judge to hold court in any county other than that for which he has been elected, there may be as many sessions of the Superior Court in said county at the same time as there are judges therein, or assigned to duty therein by the Governor, and the business of the court shall be so distributed and assigned by law, or in the absence of legislation therefor, by such rules and orders of court, as shall best promote and secure the convenient and expeditious transaction thereof. The judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings of any session of the Superior Court held by any one or more of the judges of such court shall be equally effectual as if all the judges of said court presided at such session. The first superior judges elected under this constitution shall hold their offices for the period of three years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and thereafter the term of office of all superior judges in this state shall be for four years from the second Monday in January next succeeding their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The first election of judges of the Superior Court shall be at the election held for the adoption of this constitution. If a vacancy occurs in the offie of judges of the Superior Court, the Governor shall appoint a person to hold

Sessions of court.

Tenure of office of superior judges.

the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall be at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

There is now one judge for Whitman, one for Walla Walla, one for Columbia, Garfield and Asotin, one for Lincoln, one for Adams, Franklin, and Benton, one for Stevens, one for Ferry and Okanogan, one for Douglas and Grant, one for Chelan, one for Kittitas, one for Yakima, one for Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, one for Clarke, one for Klickitat and Skamania, one for Lewis and Pacific, one for Chehalis, one for Thurston and Mason, one for Kitsap, one for Jefferson, Clallam and Island, one for Snohomish, one for Skagit and San Juan, two for Whatcom, four for Spokane, four for Pierce and seven for King.

42 W. 17; 29 W. 351; 199 U. S. 112.

Legislature may group counties and abolish districts—15 W. 403. See 4 W. 715; 20 W. 221; 19 W. 20.

Jurisdiction of superior courts.

Sec. 6. The Superior Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity, and in all cases of law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand, or the value of the property in controversy amounts to one hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases amounting to a felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for by law; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate, of divorce, and for annulment of marriage; and for such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The Superior Court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justice's and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall be always open except on nonjudicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, and writs of habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of pro-

Powers of judges and courts.

hibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

CONSTRUED: 16 W. 116; 16 W. 354; 16 W. 361; 21 W. 162; 3 W. 62; 12 W. 439; 24 W. 547; 27 W. 182; 31 W. 13; 31 W. 222; 33 W. 172; 37 W. 260; 43 W. 228; 199 U. S. 112.

CITED: 43 W. 15; 46 W. 405; 47 W. 484. Confers power of naturalization upon state courts and does not conflict with federal constitution.

2 W. 1; 2 W. 543; 2 W. 662; 3 W. 92; 3 W. 57; 13 W. 48; 16 W. 111; 16 W. 353; 16 W. 358; 14 W. 262; 14 W. 604; 15 W. 668; 32 W. 50; 33 W. 166. Court commissioners, powers of territorial court at chambers—27 W. 78. But see State v. Phillip, decided Dec. 8, 1906, holding court commissioner has no power to impose sentence. Justice courts—2 W. 1; 3 W. 92; 31 W. 305.

Judges may hold court in any county by request.

Sec. 7. The judge of any Superior Court may hold a Superior Court in any county at the request of the judge of the Superior Court thereof, and upon the request of the Governor it shall be his duty to do so. A case in the Superior Court may be tried by a judge pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the court, and sworn to try the case.

Pro tempore judges.

12 W. 169; 42 W. 27.

Leave of absence of judges.

Sec. 8. Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the state for more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office: Provided, That in cases of extreme necessity the Governor may extend the leave of absence such time as the necessity therefor shall exist.

4 W. 717.

Removal of judicial officer by legislature.

Sec. 9. Any judge of any court of record, the Attorney General, or any prosecuting attorney may be removed from office by joint resolution of the Legislature, in which three-fourths of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause stated in such resolution. But no removal shall be made unless the officer complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of removal, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defense. Such resolution shall be entered at length on the journal of both houses, and on the question of removal the ayes and nays shall also be entered on the journal.

Proceedings.

Sec. 10. The Legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in incorporated cities or towns and in precincts, and shall prescribe by law the powers, duties and jurisdiction of justices of the peace: Provided, That such jurisdiction granted by the Legislature shall not trench upon the jurisdiction of superior or other courts of record, except that justices of the peace may be made police justices of incorporated cities and towns. In incorporated cities or towns having more than five thousand inhabitants the justices of the peace shall receive such salary as may be provided by law, and shall receive no fees for their own use. Justices of the peace.

2 W. 1; 4 W. 91; 15 W. 17; 31 W. 305; 41 W. 45; 15 W. 49; 25 W. 267.

Sec. 11. The Supreme Court and the Superior Court shall be courts of record, and the Legislature shall have power to provide that any of the courts of this state, excepting justices of the peace, shall be courts of record. Courts of record.

Sec. 12. The Legislature shall prescribe by law the jurisdiction and powers of any of the inferior courts which may be established in pursuance of this constitution. Inferior courts, jurisdiction of.

Sec. 13. No judicial officer, except court commissioners and unsalaried justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office. The judges of the Supreme Court and judges of the Superior Courts shall, severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services the salaries prescribed by law therefor, which shall not be increased after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected. The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be paid by the state. One-half of the salary of each of the Superior Court judges shall be paid by the state, and the other one-half by the county or counties for which he is elected. In cases where a judge is provided for more than one county, that portion of his salary which is to be paid by the counties shall be apportioned between or among them according to the assessed value of their taxable property, to be determined by the assessment next preceding the time for which such salary is to be paid. Compensation of judicial officers. Salary of superior judge, how paid.

CITED: 47 W. 375.

Salaries of judges, amount per annum.

Sec. 14. Each of the judges of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars ($4,000); each of the Superior Court judges shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars ($3,000), which said salary shall be payable quarterly. The Legislature may increase the salaries of the judges herein provided.

Judges ineligible to any other office.

Sec. 15. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the Superior Court shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office or employment during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Charge to jury.

Sec. 16. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, nor comment thereon, but shall declare the law.

GENERALLY: 3 W. 42; 3 W. 241; 4 W. 445; 5 W. 125; 6 W. 487; 7 W. 250; 7 W. 341; 7 W. 343; 9 W. 333; 13 W. 663; 15 W. 183; 20 W. 236; 23 W. 659; 26 W. 269; 32 W. 66; 35 W. 569; 36 W. 366; 39 W. 202; 41 W. 647; 47 W. 46; 49 W. 27; 97 Pac. 747.

Eligibility to judgeship.

Sec. 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the Supreme Court or judge of a Superior Court unless he shall have been admitted to practice in the courts of record of this State or of Territory of Washington.

Reporter for supreme court.

Sec. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court shall appoint a reporter for the decisions of that court, who shall be removable at their pleasure. He shall receive such annual salary as shall be prescribed by law.

Judges shall not practice law.

Sec. 19. No judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of this state during his continuance in office.

Decision of cases by superior judge, limit of time.

Sec. 20. Every cause submitted to a judge of a Superior Court for his decision shall be decided by him within ninety days from the submission thereof: Provided, That if, within said period of ninety days, a rehearing shall have been ordered, then the period within which he is to decide shall commence at the time the cause is submitted upon such a rehearing.

Not mandatory—33 W. 200.

Publication of opinions of supreme court.

Sec. 21. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publications of opinions of the Supreme Court, and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person.

Sec. 22. The judges of the Supreme Court shall appoint a clerk of that court, who shall be removable at their pleasure, but the Legislature may provide for the election of the clerk of the Supreme Court and prescribe the term of his office. The clerk of the Supreme Court shall receive such compensation, by salary only, as shall be provided by law.

Clerk of supreme court.

Salary of.

Sec. 23. There may be appointed in each county, by the judge of the Superior Court having jurisdiction therein, one or more court commissioners, not exceeding three in number, who shall have authority to perform like duties as a judge of the Superior Court at chambers, subject to revision by such judge, to take depositions and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law.

Court commissioners, powers of.

27 W. 78. But see State v. Phillip, decided Dec. 8, 1896.
CITED: 44 W. 616; 43 W. 15.

Sec. 24. The judges of the Superior Courts shall, from time to time ,establish uniform rules for the government of the Superior Courts.

Rules of courts.

Sec. 25. Superior judges shall, on or before the first day of November in each year, report in writing to the judges of the Supreme Court such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest, and the judges of the Supreme Court shall, on or before the first day of January in each year, report in writing to the Governor such defects and omissions in the laws as they may believe to exist.

Superior judges to report to supreme judges.

Sec. 26. The county clerk shall be, by virtue of his office, clerk of the Superior Court.

Clerk of superior court.

Sec. 27. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Washington," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in its name and by its authority.

Style of processes.

14 W. 240.
Does not apply to prosecutions under city ordinances—14 W. 326; 19 W. 38. Void warrant in evidence—20 W. 484.

Sec. 28. Every judge of the Supreme Court and every judge of the Superior Court shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will

Oaths of office of judges.

support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Washington, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V.—IMPEACHMENT.

Proceedings in impeachment cases.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is on trial, the chief justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

30 W. 442.

Impeachment for what offenses.

Sec. 2. The Governor and other state and judicial officers, except judges and justices of courts not of record, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, in the state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

6 W. 496; 6 W. 497.

Removal from office.

Sec. 3. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law.

6. W. 498. Not entitled to hearing—8 W. 412. Removable at pleasure of appointing power—19 W. 330.

ARTICLE VI.—ELECTIONS AND ELECTIVE RIGHTS.

Qualifications of electors.

Section 1. [All male persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections. They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the

state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote: Provided, That Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise: Provided further, That all male persons who at the time of the adoption of this constitution are qualified electors of the territory shall be electors.]

[Amended at general election Nov., 1896. See amendment 2.]

13 W. 141: 42 W. 17: 8 W. 65; 12 W. 382; 13 W. 150; 13 W. 362; 13 W. 707; 42 W. 32. Registration not a necessary element of citizenship.

Sec. 2. The Legislature may provide that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any school election on account of sex. In school elections.

13 W. 360; 13 W. 696.

Sec. 3. All idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of infamous crime, unless restored to their civil rights, are excluded from the elective franchise. Certain persons not electors.

13 W. 362.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of voting and eligibility to office no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while in the civil or military service of the state or of the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at public expense at any poor house or other asylum, nor while confined in public prison, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States, or of the high seas. Residence not gained or lost by military services, etc.

13 W. 362.

Sec. 5. Voters shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning therefrom. No elector shall be required to do military duty on the day of any election except in time of war or public danger. Immunity from arrest on election days.

28 W. 16.

Sec. 6. All elections shall be by ballot. The Legislature shall provide for such method of voting as will secure Elections by ballot.

to every elector absolute secrecy in preparing and depositing his ballot.

12 W. 377.

Registration laws.

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall enact a registration law, and shall require compliance with such law before any elector shall be allowed to vote: Provided, That this provision is not compulsory upon the Legislature, except as to cities and towns having a population of over five hundred inhabitants. In all other cases the Legislature may or may not require registration as a pre-requisite to the right to vote, and the same system of registration need not be adopted for both classes.

13 W. 140; 13 W. 149.

First election of officers; subsequent elections.

Sec. 8. The first election of county and district officers, not otherwise provided for in this constitution, shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1890, and thereafter all elections for such offices shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first election of all state officers not otherwise provided for in this constitution, after the election held for the adoption of this constitution, shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1892, and the elections for such state offices shall be every fourth year thereafter on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

4 W. 715; 5 W. 548; 5 W. 461; 9 W. 532; 16 W. 573.

ARTICLE VII.—REVENUE AND TAXATION.

All property taxed according to value; annual levies.

Section 1. All property in the state not exempt under the laws of the United States, or under this constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The Legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other sources of revenue, to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each fiscal year. And for the purpose of paying the state debt, if there be any, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual

interest and principal of such debt within twenty years from the final passage of the law creating the debt.

[Amended to exempt $300 of personal property of the head of a family. See amendment No. 3.]

3 W. 296; 18 W. 252; 20 W. 674. Inheritance tax constitutional—30 W. 439. License tax valid—23 W. 70. Franchises—21 W. 49. Migratory stock—35 W. 26. Ad valorem fees on estates is a tax—39 W. 177.

CONSTRUED: 3 W. 304; 17 W. 112; 21 W. 54; 21 W. 554; 25 W. 54; 28 W. 100; 29 W. 163; 30 W. 445; 45 W. 639; 44 W. 465. A leasehold interest in tidelands, under lease from the state, is subject to taxation.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the state, according to its value in money, and shall prescribe such regulations by general law as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property: Provided, That a deduction of debts from credits may be authorized: Provided further, That the property of the United States, and of the state, counties, school districts, and other municipal corporations, and such other property as the Legislature may by general laws provide, shall be exempt from taxation.

Uniform and equal rates of taxation.

Exemptions.

CITED: 5 W. 146.

Exemptions strictly construed—14 W. 264; 17 W. 111. (Recent case on special assessment.) What taxable—20 W. 150; 20 W. 675; 8 W. 548; 18 W. 250; 18 W. 271. Uniformity—21 W. 99; 28 W. 250; 17 W. 450; 7 W. 101. How collected—6 W. 250.

See 30 W. 439; 35 W. 576; 37 W. 14; 39 W. 177.

GENERALLY: 21 W. 554; 28 W. 258; 30 W. 445; 30 W. 446; 35 W. 583; 44 W. 66; 44 W. 468; 48 W. 482.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide by general law for the assessing and levying of taxes on all corporation property as near as may be by the same methods as are provided for the assessing and levying of taxes on individual property.

Assessment of corporation property.

28 W. 250.
Laws 1907, page 10.

Sec. 4. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the state shall be a party.

Same.

No tax except in pursuance of law.

Sec. 5. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

11 W. 591; 14 W. 376; 17 W. 135; 21 W. 546; 28 W. 38; 30 W. 439; 31 W. 141; 36 W. 449; 45 W. 639.

All taxes paid in money.

Sec. 6. All taxes levied and collected for state purposes shall be paid in money only into the state treasury.

Applies only to state—11 W. 591.

Statement of receipts and expenditures.

Sec. 7. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually, in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

Deficiencies in revenue provided for.

Sec. 8. Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the Legislature may provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of the ensuing fiscal year.

11 W. 592. Has application to matters of state revenues and expenses and not to those of counties.

Rights of cities and towns to levy special taxes.

Sec. 9. The Legislature may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with the power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of property benefited. For all corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, and such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body levying the same.

No limit on—25 W. 300. Exemptions—20 W. 272 (recent case).

GENERALLY: 2 W. 667; 4 W. 126; 6 W. 250; 15 W. 315; 30 W. 439; 35 W. 576; 36 W. 449; 39 W. 177; 40 W. 144; 42 W. 35; 42 W. 491; 2 W. 586; 2 W. 670; 4 W. 134; 11 W. 594; 21 W. 554: 3 W. 584; 44 W. 353; 47 W. 769; 47 W. 202. Does not forbid a proper classification of the subjects of the tax (overruling State v. Ide, 35 W. 576).

ARTICLE VIII.—STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

State indebtedness limited.

Section 1. The state may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed four hun-

dred thousand dollars ($400,000), and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

12 W. 541. Bonds sold to school fund to replace warrants not increase of debt—21 W. 206. No limit on necessary expenses—16 W. 568.

Exceptions to limitation.

Sec. 2. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the state in war, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised and no other purpose whatever.

5 W. 146; 12 W. 542; 24 W. 545.

Special provision for incurring indebtedness.

Sec. 3. Except the debts specified in sections one and two of this article, no debt shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and all moneys raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created, and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

CITED: 1 W. 301; 25 W. 583.
See 35 W. 503.
GENERALLY: 9 W. 425; 12 W. 542; 35 W. 514.

Appropriations.

Sec. 4. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years from the first day of May next after the passage

of such appropriation act, and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Amount need not be specified—19 W. 657. Authorization sufficient—7 W. 191. Special funds—3 W. 125; 13 W. 323.

Credit of state shall not be pledged in aid of corporations.

Sec. 5. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, company, or corporation.

35 W. 503.

Limit of indebtedness of counties, cities and school districts.

Sec. 6. No county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation shall for any purpose become indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding one and one-half per centum of the taxable property in such county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation, without the assent of three-fifths of the voters therein voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor in cases requiring such assent shall the total indebtedness at any time exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes: Provided, That no part of the indebtedness allowed in this section shall be incurred for any purpose other than strictly county, city, town, school district, or other municipal purposes: Provided further, That any city or town with such assent may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount, but not exceeding five per centum additional, for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light, and sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light, and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality.

21 W. 208; 1 W. 818; 1 W. 297; 2 W. 676; 4 W. 299; 5 W. 452; 13 W. 696; 17 W. 8; 14 W. 59; 14 W. 100; 19 W. 447; 26 W. 237; 8 W. 396; 25 W. 578; 42 W. 653. Cities may go five per cent for special in addition to five per cent general—1 W. 297. No limit on necessary expenses—13 W. 518; 30 W. 608; 16 W. 568; 26 W. 272. Water debt not a part—2 W. 667; 12 W. 524. Does not apply to local assessments—25 W. 300; but applies to street improvements by city—17 W. 315. Nor

to irrigation districts—4 W. 147. Valuation to be at time debt incurred—5 W. 452; 5 W. 406; 6 W. 427. Lake Washington canal a county purpose—15 W. 9. See Terry v. King County, decided July 16, 1906. Repayment not debt—15 W. 367. Validation—12 W. 369. Cash and uncollected and delinquent taxes are assets in fixing limit of amount—14 W. 59; 19 W. 447. Benefits of county road may be offset to damages—37 W. 14. Assessing means listing by assessor—42 W. 290; 43 W. 76; 45 W. 524.

Sec. 7. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall hereafter give any money or property or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual, association, company, or corporation, except for the necessary support of the poor and infirm, or become directly or indirectly the owner of any stock in or bonds of any association, company, or corporation.

Counties and municipalities shall not aid corporations, etc.

CITED: 5 W. 146; 7 W. 271; 16 W. 574; 18 W. 624.

CONSTRUED: 20 W. 525; 36 W. 449; 37 W. 14. Does not apply to state or United States—27 W. 16; 45 W. 523. Does not give power to county to issue bonds in aid of federal government for purpose of completing ship canal.

ARTICLE IX.—EDUCATION.

Section 1. It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders, without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste, or sex.

Education of children.

CITED: 13 W. 699; 16 W. 576; 17 W. 139.

CONSTRUED: 40 W. 95; 7 W. 107; 40 W. 105.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The public school system shall include common schools, and such high schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may hereafter be established. But the entire revenue derived from the common school fund, and the state tax for common schools, shall be exclusively applied to the support of the common schools.

Uniform system of public schools; includes what; support of.

CITED: 6 W. 121.

School districts are municipal corporations—5 W. 142; 7 W. 271.

CONSTRUED: 40 W. 95; 16 W. 576; 17 W. 139; 29 W. 595.

Sec. 3. The principal of the common school fund shall remain permanent and irreducible. The said fund shall be derived from the following named sources, to-wit: Ap-

Common school fund; derived from what sources.

propriations and donations by the state to this fund; donations and bequests by individuals to the state or public for common schools; the proceeds of lands and other property which revert to the state by escheat and forfeiture; the proceeds of all property granted to the state when the purpose of the grant is not specified, or is uncertain; funds accumulated in the treasury of the state for the disbursement of which provision has not been made by law; the proceeds of the sale of timber, stone, minerals, and other property from school and state lands, other than those granted for specific purposes; all moneys received from persons appropriating timber, stone, minerals or other property from school and state lands other than those granted for specific purposes, and all moneys other than rental recovered from persons trespassing on said lands; five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within the state, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of the state into the Union as approved by section 13 of the act of Congress enabling the admission of the state into the Union; the principal of all funds arising from the sale of lands and other property which have been and hereafter may be, granted to the state for the support of common schools.

Legislature may provide for increase.

The Legislature may make further provisions for enlarging said fund. The interest accruing on said fund, together with all rentals and other revenues derived therefrom, and from lands and other property devoted to the common school fund, shall be exclusively applied to the current use of the common schools.

CONSTRUED: 40 W. Proceeds from sale of normal school lands can be used only for investment—31 W. 132; 17 W. 139.

Schools non-sectarian.

Sec. 4. All schools maintained or supported wholly or in part by the public funds shall be forever free from sectarian control or influence.

Losses to permanent school fund become a debt on state.

Sec. 5. All losses to the permanent common school or any other state educational fund, which shall be occasioned by defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of the agents or officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt

against the state in favor of the particular fund sustaining such loss, upon which not less than 6 per cent. annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized and limited elsewhere in this constitution.

CITED: 21 W. 393.
CONSTRUED: 40 W. 95.

ARTICLE X.—MILITIA.

Section 1. All able-bodied male citizens of this state, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years, except such as are exempt by laws of the United States or by the laws of this state, shall be liable to military duty. Military duty, who are liable to.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia in such manner as it may deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the Legislature shall from time to time direct, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. The Governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Organization of militia.

3 W. 386.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home for honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, marines, and members of the state militia disabled while in the line of duty, and who are bona fide citizens of the state. Soldiers' home.

3 W. 128.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall provide by law for the protection and safe keeping of the public arms. Arms.

Sec. 5. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the attendance at musters and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same. Immunity from arrest.

Sec. 6. No person or persons, having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: Provided, Such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption. Exemption from military duty.

ARTICLE XI.—COUNTY, CITY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

County organizations recognized.

Section 1. The several counties of the Territory of Washington, existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution, are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of this state.

Removal of county seats.

Sec. 2. No county seat shall be removed unless three-fifths of the qualified electors of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, shall vote in favor of such removal, and three-fifths of all votes cast on the proposition shall be required to relocate a county seat. A proposition of removal shall not be submitted in the same county more than once in four years.

CITED: 1 W. 301; 25 W. 583. Elections—8 W. 45; 12 W. 428. Superior court has no jurisdiction of action which seeks to enjoin the removal of a county seat—8 W. 60.

Organization of new counties.

Sec. 3. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than four thousand (4000), nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than two thousand (2000). There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition therefor, and then only under such other conditions as may be prescribed by a general law applicable to the whole state.

Change of boundaries.

Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken: Provided, That in such accounting neither county shall be charged with any debt or liability then existing, incurred in the purchase of any county property or in the purchase or construction of any county buildings then in use or under construction, which shall fall within and be retained by the county: Provided further, That this shall not be construed to affect the rights of creditors.

24 W. 549.

CONSTRUED: 47 W. 466.

System of county government.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall establish a system of county government which shall be uniform throughout the

state, and by general laws shall provide for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the qualified electors of such county voting at a general election shall so determine, and whenever a county shall adopt township organization, the assessment and collection of revenue shall be made, and the business of such county, and the local affairs of the several townships therein, shall be managed and transacted in the manner prescribed by such general law.

CITED: 94 Pac. 897.

Sec. 5. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, shall provide for the election in the several counties of boards of county commissioners, sheriffs, county clerks, treasurers, prosecuting attorneys, and other county, township, or precinct and district officers, as public convenience may require, and shall prescribe their duties and fix their terms of office. It shall regulate the compensation of all such officers, in proportion to their duties, and for that purpose may classify the counties by population. And it shall provide for the strict accountability of such officers for all fees which may be collected by them, and for all public moneys which may be paid to them, or officially come into their possession. County officers, compensation of.

CITED: 5 W. 461; 6 W. 163; 16 W. 573. Deputies may be appointed—11 W. 435. County commissioners shall classify counties—25 W. 264.

GENERALLY: 7 W. 114; 9 W. 377; 9 W. 530; 24 W. 426; 24 W. 594; 37 W. 428; 14 W. 119; 24 W. 554; 28 W. 498; 46 W. 273; 46 Fed. 392.

(QUERY: Under this section are road supervisors, county or district officers that should be elected?)

Sec. 6. The board of county commissioners in each county shall fill all vacancies occurring in any county, township, precinct, or road district office of such county by appointment, and officers thus appointed shall hold office till the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies.

CITED: 6 W. 161; 7 W. 115.

CONSTRUED: 5 W. 398; 7 W. 115; 37 W. 271.

Sec. 7. No county officer shall be eligible to hold his office more than two terms in succession. Ineligibility for more than two terms.

This does not apply to holding by appointment—6 W. 161; 12 W. 59; 24 W. 426.

Salaries.

Sec. 8. The Legislature shall fix the compensation by salaries of all county officers, and of constables in cities having a population of 5,000 and upward; except that public administrators, surveyors and coroners may or may not be salaried officers. The salary of any county, city, town, or municipal officer shall not be increased or diminished after his election, or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed.

CITED: 6 W. 258; 21 W. 84; 24 W. 429; 25 W. 265.

As to salaries—4 W. 797; 9 W. 229; 13 W. 201; 14 W. 255; 14 W. 482; 19 W. 396; 22 W. 267; 35 W. 168. Term of office may extend beyond two years—24 W. 426.

GENERALLY: 11 W. 437; 13 W. 703; 25 W. 84; 47 W. 375. Changing title of county official does not give right to change salary—48 W. 461.

All counties liable for states taxes.

Sec. 9. No county, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from its or their proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

35 W. 26; 37 W. 38.

Municipal corporations, not created by special acts.

Sec. 10. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities or towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this constitution, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws. Any city containing a population of twenty thousand inhabitants, or more, shall be permitted to frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, and for such purpose the legislative authority of such city may cause an election to be had, at which election there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said city, fifteen freeholders thereof, who shall have been residents of said

Charters for cities of 20,000 or more.

city for a period of at least two years preceding their election, and qualified electors, whose duty it shall be to convene within ten days after their election and prepare and propose a charter for such city. Such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon ratify the same, it shall become the charter of said city, and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter, including amendments thereto, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. Said proposed charter shall be published in two daily newspapers published in said city, for at east thirty days prior to the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval, as above provided. All elections in this section authorized shall only be had upon notice, which notice shall specify the object of calling such election, and shall be given for at least ten days before the day of election, in all election districts of said city. Said elections may be general or special elections, and except as herein provided shall be governed by the law regulating and controlling general or special elections in said city. Such charter may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the legislative authority of such city to the electors thereof at any general election after notice of said submission published as above specified, and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon. In submitting any such charter amendment thereto, any alternate article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

Adoption of charter.

Amendment of charter.

CITED: 1 W. 301; 25 W. 304; 25 W. 583; 48 W. 630.

GENERALLY: 1 W. 301; 2 W. 139; 2 W. 144; 2 W. 585; 3 W. 9; 3 W. 11; 4 W. 29; 4 W. 86; 4 W. 136; 4 W. 774; 4 W. 775; 6 W. 146; 6 W. 251; 7 W. 231; 8 W. 279; 13 W. 18; 13 W. 19; 13 W. 22; 14 W. 293: 14 W. 606: 14 W. 607; 16 W. 386; 16 W. 388; 19 . 41; 25 W. 305; 25 W. 307; 26 W. 504; 28 W. 721; 35 W. 580; 42 W. 17.

Sec. 11. Any county, city, town, or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local police, sanitary, and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws.

Privileges of cities.

CONSTRUED: 19 W. 41; 16 W. 582.

CITED: 16 W. 573; 26 W. 275; 28 W. 722. Legislative act supercedes ordinance—14 W. 288 (recent case automobiles in Bellingham).

See saloon case from Chehalis County.

Local taxation governed by general laws.

Sec. 12. The Legislature shall have no power to impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns, or other municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town, or other municipal purposes, but may by general laws vest in the corporate authorities thereof the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

CITED: 2 W. 586; 15 W. 317; 26 W. 276; 28 W. 45.
See 42 W. 17; 22 W. 570; 6 W. 365; 6 W. 250; 35 W. 576; 37 W. 14; 42 W. 17; 44 W. 351.

Sec. 13. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of any public or municipal corporation, except in the mode provided by law for the levy and collection of taxes.

CITED: 4 W. 154.

Unlawful use of public money a felony.

Sec. 14. The making of profit out of county, city, town, or other public money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer having the possession or control thereof, shall be a felony, and shall be prosecuted and punished as prescribed by law.

CITED: 18 W. 624.
See 12 W. 295; 18 W. 624; 12 W. 259.

All public money to be deposited with treasurer.

Sec. 15. All moneys, assessments and taxes belonging to or collected for the use of any county, city, town, or other public or municipal corporation, coming into the hands of any officer thereof, shall immediately be deposited with the treasurer, or other legal depositary, to the credit of such city, town, or other corporation respectively, for the benefit of the funds to which they belong.

CITED: 4 W. 154.
CONSTRUED: 35 W. 505; 37 W. 14.

ARTICLE XII.—CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

Not created by special laws.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts. All laws relating to corporations may be altered, amended, or repealed by the Legislature at any time, and all corporations doing business in this state may, as to such business, be regulated, limited, or restrained by law.

24 W. 58.

Sec. 2. All existing charters, franchises, special or exclusive privileges under which an actual and bona fide organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

Legislature shall not extend franchise or remit forfeiture.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall not extend any franchise or charter, nor permit the forfeiture of any franchise or charter of any corporation now existing or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this state.

Liability of stockholders.

Sec. 4. Each stockholder in all incorporated companies, except corporations organized for banking or insurance purposes, shall be liable for the debts of the corporation to the amount of his unpaid stock, and no more, and one or more stockholders may be joined as parties defendant in suits to recover upon this liability.

Corporation construed to include what.

Sec. 5. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Corporation stock, fictitious issue void.

Sec. 6. Corporations shall not issue stock, except to bona fide subscribers therefor; or their assignees; nor shall any corporation issue any bond, or other obligation, for the payment of money, except for money or property received or labor done. The stock of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of a general law, nor shall any law authorize the increase of stock, without the consent of the person or persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, nor without due notice of the proposed increase having been previously given in such manner as may be prescribed by law. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

Sec. 7. No corporation organized outside the limits of this state shall be allowed to transact business within the state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed

by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this state.

CITED: 18 W. 454.

CONSTRUED: 35 W. 338; 43 W. 375; 46 W. 493; 47 W. 119—Must comply with the law governing the business designated in the articles of incorporation, even though the corporation disavows doing any such business.

Leasing or alienation of franchises.

Sec. 8. No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise, so as to release the franchise, or property held thereunder, from the liabilities of the lessor, or grantor, lessee, or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use, or enjoyment of such franchise or any of its privileges.

8 W. 281; 35 W. 503.

State shall not loan its credit to corporations.

Sec. 9. The state shall not in any manner loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to, or be interested in, the stock of any company, association or corporation.

32 W. 586; 35 W. 513.

Eminent domain, state may exercise right.

Sec. 10. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the Legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals.

32 W. 595.

Corporations and individuals shall not issue money, except lawful money of U. S.

Liability of stockholders.

Sec. 11. No corporation, association, or individual shall issue or put in circulation as money anything but the lawful money of the United States. Each stockholder of any banking or insurance corporation or joint stock association shall be individually and personally liable, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such corporation or association accruing while they remain such stockholders, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

CITED: 21 W. 613.

Stockholders liability—13 W. 676; 19 W. 233; 24 W. 378; 36 W. 253; 86 Fed. 54. Liable only while stockholder—21 W. 223.

GENERALLY: 36 W. 253; 35 W. 151; 36 W. 266; 76 Fed. 389.

Insolvent banks shall not receive deposits.

Sec. 12. Any president, director, manager, cashier, or other officer of any banking institution who shall receive or assent to the reception of deposits after he shall have

knowledge of the fact that such banking institution is insolvent or in failing circumstances shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received.

12 W. 619; 35 W. 149; 76 Fed. 388.

Sec. 13. All railroad, canal, and other transportation companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, under the laws of the state, shall have the right to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road, whether the same be now constructed or may hereafter be constructed, to intersect, cross, or connect with any other railroad, and when such railroads are of the same or similar gauge they shall, at all crossings and at all points where a railroad shall begin or terminate at or near any other railroad, form proper connections, so that the cars of any such railroad companies may be speedily transferred from one railroad to another. All railroad companies shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage, and cars, without delay or discrimination. Common carriers; rights; duties.

7 W. 150; 31 W. 445; 36 W. 658; 31 W. 466.

Sec. 14. No railroad company or other common carrier shall combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves port or makes port in this state, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying. Certain combinations of forbidden.

Sec. 15. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons, or in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within the state, or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transported over any railroad, or by any other transportation company, or individual, shall be delivered at any station, landing or port, at charges not exceeding the charges for the transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction to any more distant station, port or Discrimination in rates forbidden.

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landing. Excursions and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

CITED: 32 W. 225.
Not self executing—32 W. 218.

Shall not consolidate.

Sec. 16. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchise with any other railroad corporation owning a competing line.

Rolling stock, etc., considered to be personal property.

Sec. 17. The rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to taxation and to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and such property shall not be exempted from execution and sale.

CITED: 14 W. 361; 84 Fed. 937.

Regulation of fares and freights by legislature.

Sec. 18. The legislature shall pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and to correct abuses, and to prevent discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads and other common carriers in the state, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties. A railroad and transportation commission may be established and its powers and duties fully defined by law.

Telegraph and telephone companies.

Sec. 19. Any association or corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph and telephone within this state, and said companies shall receive and transmit each other's messages without delay or discrimination, and all such companies are hereby declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Railroad corporations organized or doing business in this state shall allow telegraph and telephone corporations and companies to construct and maintain telegraph lines on and along the rights-of-way of such railroads and railroad companies, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state shall allow any telegraph corporation or company any facilities, privileges, or rates for transportation of men or material, or for repairing their lines, not allowed to all telegraph companies.

The right of eminent domain is hereby extended to all telegraph and telephone companies. The Legislature shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give effect to this section.

City may refuse a franchise—24 W. 53.

Sec. 20. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or sell tickets or passes at a discount, other than as sold to the public generally, to any member of the legislature, or to any person holding any public office within this state. The legislature shall pass laws to carry this provision into effect.

Free passes, discrimination forbidden.

10 W. 311; 45 W. 584. Street car company liable for negligence resulting in injuries to a policeman while riding on a free pass.

Sec. 21. Railroad companies now or hereafter organized or doing business in this state, shall allow all express companies organized or doing business in this state, transportation over all lines of railroad owned or operated by such railroad companies upon equal terms with any other express company, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state shall allow any express corporation or company any facilities, privileges, or rates for transportation of men or materials or property carried by them, or for doing the business of such express companies, not allowed to all express companies.

Railroads shall not discriminate against any express company.

Sec. 22. Monopolies and trusts shall never be allowed in this state, and no incorporated company, copartnership, or association of persons in this state shall directly or indirectly combine or make any contract with any other incorporated company, foreign or domestic, through their stockholders, or the trustees or assignees of such stockholders, or with any copartnership or association of persons, or in any manner whatever, for the purpose of fixing the price or limiting the production or regulating the transportation of any product or commodity. The legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties, and in case of incorporated companies, if necessary for that purpose, may declare a forfeiture of their charter.

Trusts and monopolies forbidden.

Consolidation of street railways is valid—23 W. 1.
GENERALLY: 32 W. 218; 35 W. 503; 23 W. 320; 35 W. 515.

ARTICLE XIII.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Educational, reformatory and penal institutions.

Section 1. Educational, reformatory, and penal institutions; those for the benefit of blind, deaf, dumb, or otherwise defective youth, for the insane and idiotic, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the state, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. The regents, trustees, or commissioners of all such institutions existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and of such as shall thereafter be established by law, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and upon all nominations made by the Governor, the question shall be taken by the ayes and nays, and entered upon the journal.

9 W. 195.
CITED: 39 W. 184.

ARTICLE XIV.—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Permanent location of seat of government, how chosen.

Section 1. The Legislature shall have no power to change or to locate the seat of government of this state; but the question of the permanent location of the seat of government of the state shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the territory, at the election to be held for the adoption of this constitution. A majority of all the votes cast at said election, upon said question, shall be necessary to determine the permanent location of the seat of government for the state; and no place shall ever be the seat of government which shall not receive a majority of the votes cast on that matter. In case there shall be no choice of location at said first election, the Legislature shall, at its first regular session after the adoption of this constitution, provide for submitting to the qualified electors of the state, at the next succeeding general election thereafter, the question of choice of location between the three places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast at the said first election. Said Legislature shall provide further that in case there shall be no choice of location at said second election, the question of choice between the two places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast, shall be submitted in like

manner to the qualified electors of the state at the next ensuing general election: Provided, That until the seat of government shall have been permanently located as herein provided, the temporary location thereof shall re main at the city of Olympia. Temporary seat.

19 W. 337; 25 W. 583.

Sec. 2. When the seat of government shall have been located as herein provided, the location thereof shall not thereafter be changed except by a vote of two-thirds of all the qualified electors of the state voting on that question, at a general election, at which the question of location of the seat of government shall have been submitted by the Legislature. How changed.

CITED: 25 W. 583.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall make no appropriations or expenditures for capitol buildings or grounds, except to keep the territorial capitol buildings and grounds in repair, and for making all necessary additions thereto, until the seat of government shall have been permanently located, and the public buildings are erected at the permanent capitol in pursuance of law. Capitol building.

ARTICLE XV.—HARBORS AND TIDE WATERS.

Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be to locate and establish harbor lines in the navigable waters of all harbors, estuaries, bays, and inlets of this state, wherever such navigable waters lie within or in front of the corporate limits of any city or within one mile thereof upon either side. The state shall never give, sell, or lease to any private person, corporation, or association any rights whatever in the waters beyond such harbor lines, nor shall any of the area lying between any harbor line and the line of ordinary high tide, and within not less than fifty feet nor more than 600 feet of such harbor line (as the commissioners shall determine) be sold or granted by the state, nor its right to control the same relinquished, but such area shall be forever reserved for landings, wharves, Harbor line commission. Areas reserved for wharves and landings.

streets, and other conveniences of navigation and commerce.

CITED: 7 W. 120; 7 W. 152.

Lines once established cannot be changed—13 W. 65. Improvement by individual—2 W. 98. "Navigation and Commerce"—19 W. 44. "City"—4 W. 6. 1 W. 301.

Leasing of sites for wharves and docks.

Sec 2. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the leasing of the right to build and maintain wharves, docks, and other structures upon the areas mentioned in section 1 of this article, but no lease shall be made for any term longer than thirty years, or the Legislature may provide by general laws for the building and maintaining upon such area, wharves, docks, and other structures.

CITED: 2 W. 260: 1 W. 46; 13 W. 68.
CONSTRUED: 19 W. 47.

Sec. 3. Municipal corporations shall have the right to extend their streets over intervening tide lands to and across the area reserved as herein provided.

CITED: 4 W. 10; 11 W. 231.

See 6 W. 332; 6 W. 379; 7 W. 150; 10 W. 458; 19 W. 428; 13 W. 67; 17 W. 658.

ARTICLE XVI.—SCHOOL AND GRANTED LANDS.

Shall not be sold at less than market value.

Sec. 1. All the public lands granted to the state are held in trust for all the people, and none of such lands, nor any estate or interest therein, shall ever be disposed of unless the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, be paid or safely secured to the state; nor shall any lands which the state holds by grant from the United States (in any case in which the manner of disposal and minimum price are so prescribed) be disposed of except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed in the grant thereof, without the consent of the United States.

Lands for educational purposes sold to highest bidder at public auction.

Sec. 2. None of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold otherwise than at public auction to the highest bidder. The value thereof, less the improvements, shall, before the sale, be appraised by a board of appraisers, to be provided by law, the terms of payment also to be prescribed by law, and no sale shall

be valid unless the sum bid be equal to the appraised value of said land. In estimating the value of said lands for disposal, the value of the improvements thereon shall be excluded: Provided, That the sale of all school and university land heretofore made by the commissioners of any county or the university commissioners, when the purchase price has been paid in good faith, may be confirmed by the Legislature.

As to proviso see 7 W. 215.

Sec. 3. No more than one-fourth of the land granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold prior to January 1, 1895, and not more than one-half prior to January 1, 1905: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed as to prevent the state from selling the timber or stone off of any of the state lands in such manner and on such terms as may be prescribed by law: And provided further, That no sale of timber lands shall be valid unless the full value of such lands is paid or secured to the state. School lands, how sold.

Sec. 4. No more than one hundred and sixty (160) acres of any granted lands of the state shall be offered for sale in one parcel, and all lands within the limits of any incorporated city, or within two miles of the boundary of any incorporated city, where the valuation of such lands shall be found by appraisement to exceed one hundred dollars ($100) per acre, shall, before the same be sold, be platted into lots and blocks of not more than five acres in a block, and not more than one block shall be offered for sale in one parcel. Subdivision of.

Sec. 5. None of the permanent school fund shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county, or municipal bonds. Investment of funds.

[Amended to include school district. See amendment No. 1.]
Cannot be invested in warrants—21 W. 391. Nor special water works bonds—40 W. 95. State bonds—21 W. 206. School district bonds—7 W. 270. Bonds issued by a city payable only out of special funds derived from revenues of water works system are not municipal bonds—40 W. 95.

ARTICLE XVII.—TIDE LANDS.

Claim of state.

Section 1. The State of Washington asserts its ownership to the beds and shores of all navigable waters in the state up to and including the line of ordinary high tide, in waters where the tide ebbs and flows, and up to and including the line of ordinary high water within the banks of all navigable rivers and lakes: Provided, That this section shall not be construed so as to debar any person from asserting his claim to vested rights in the courts of the state.

CITED: 11 W. 232; 18 W. 499.

See 2 W. 530; 5 W. 156; 24 W. 493; 24 W. 636; 40 W. 359. Navigable water—40 W. 414; 42 W. 43.

CONSTRUED: 2 W. 245; 24 W. 499; 40 W. 373; 153 U. S. 284.

Ownership disclaimed to certain lands.

Sec. 2. The State of Washington disclaims all title in and claim to all tide, swamp, and overflowed lands patented by the United States: Provided, The same is not impeached for fraud.

CITED: 2 W. 245; 2 W. 259; 2 W. 279; 2 W. 615; 7 W. 152; 11 W. 233. Meander line above high water mark later is boundary—26 W. 126; 27 W. 490. But otherwise where meander was below high water mark in grants prior to adoption of constitution—4 W. 468; 14 W. 1. Though patent issued after—40 W. 359. See also 1 W. 9; 1 W. 11; 1 W. 12. Lands reserved by President's proclamation—32 W. 610. Grant binding on grantor—19 W. 298. Litoral owners—40 W. 414; 42 W. 43.

See 40 W. 364; 40 W. 365; 40 W. 374; 42 W. 49; 153 U. S. 286; 163 U. S. 67.

ARTICLE XVIII.—STATE SEAL.

Design of.

Section 1. The seal of the State of Washington shall be a seal encircled with the words: "The seal of the State of Washington," with the vignette of Gen. George Washington as the central figure, and beneath the vignette the figures "1889."

ARTICLE XIX.—EXEMPTIONS.

Homestead.

Section 1. The Legislature shall protect by law from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

14 W. 515; 20 W. 1.

ARTICLE XX.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Section 1. There shall be established by law a state board of health and a bureau of vital statistics in connection therewith, with such powers as the Legislature may direct. Board of health.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall enact laws to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, and the sale of drugs and medicines. Practice of medicine.

ARTICLE XXI.—WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.

Section 1. The use of the waters of the state for irrigation, mining, and manufacturing purposes shall be deemed a public use. Water rights.

CITED: 20 W. 458.

When used for a private purpose cannot be deemed public—39 W. 648. Navigable water—42 W. 43.

CITED: 39 W. 668.

ARTICLE XXII.—LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Section 1. Until otherwise provided by law, the state shall be divided into twenty-four (24) senatorial districts, and said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows: The counties of Stevens and Spokane shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Spokane shall constitute the second district, and be entitled to three senators; the county of Lincoln shall constitute the third district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Okanogan, Lincoln, Adams, and Franklin shall constitute the fourth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whitman shall constitute the fifth district, and be entitled to three senators; the counties of Garfield and Asotin shall constitute the sixth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Columbia shall constitute the seventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Walla Walla shall constitute the eighth district, and be entitled to two senators; the counties of Yakima and Douglas shall constitute the ninth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Kittitas shall constitute the tenth district, and be entitled to one sen- First apportionment, senatorial districts.

ator; the counties of Klickitat and Skamania shall constitute the eleventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Clarke shall constitute the twelfth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Cowlitz shall constitute the thirteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Lewis shall constitute the fourteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum shall constitute the fifteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Thurston shall constitute the sixteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Chehalis shall constitute the seventeenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Pierce shall constitute the eighteenth district, and be entitled to three senators; the county of King shall constitute the nineteenth district, and be entitled to five senators; the counties of Mason and Kitsap shall constitute the twentieth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan shall constitute the twenty-first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Snohomish shall constitute the twenty-second district, and shall be entitled to one senator; the counties of Skagit and Island shall constitute the twenty-third district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whatcom shall constitute the twenty-fourth district, and be entitled to one senator.

First apportionment, representative districts.

Sec. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, the representatives shall be divided among the several counties of the state in the following manner: The county of Adams shall have one representative; the county of Asotin shall have one representative; the county of Chehalis shall have two representatives; the county of Clarke shall have three representatives; the county of Clallam shall have one representative; the county of Columbia shall have two representatives; the county of Cowlitz shall have one representative; the county of Douglas shall have one representative; the county of Franklin shall have one representative; the county of Garfield shall have one representative; the county of Island shall have one representative; the county of Jefferson shall have two representatives; the county of King shall have eight representatives; the county

of Klickitat shall have two representatives; the county of Kittitas shall have two representatives; the county of Kitsap shall have one representative; the county of Lewis shall have two representatives; the county of Lincoln shall have two representatives; the county of Mason shall have one representative; the county of Okanogan shall have one representative; the county of Pacific shall have one representative; the county of Pierce shall have six representatives; the county of San Juan shall have one representative; the county of Skamania shall have one representative; the county of Snohomish shall have two representatives; the county of Skagit shall have two representatives; the county of Spokane shall have six representatives; the county of Stevens shall have one representative; the county of Thurston shall have two representatives; the county of Walla Walla shall have three representatives; the county of Wahkiakum shall have one representative; the county of Whatcom shall have two representatives; the county of Whitman shall have five representatives; the county of Yakima shall have one representative.

[This article has been superceded by statute. At present there are ninety-five representatives and forty-two senators. Laws of 1901, p. 79, provide for ninety-four representatives, but the creation of Benton county since adds one more representative. See laws 1905, p. 189.]

ARTICLE XXIII.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the ayes and noes thereon, and be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval, at the next general election, and if the people approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become part of this constitution, and proclamation thereof shall be made by the Governor: Provided, That if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such a manner that the people may vote for or State constitution, how amended.

against such amendments separately. The Legislature shall also cause the amendments that are to be submitted to the people to be published for at least three months next preceding election, in some weekly newspaper in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

CITED: 1 W. 301; 25 W. 583.

Convention to amend constitution, how called.

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election for or against a convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall, at the next session, provide by law for calling the same; and such convention shall consist of a number of members not less than that of the most numerous branch of the Legislature.

CITED: 1 W. 301; 25 W. 583.

Voters must ratify.

Sec. 3. Any constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until it has been submitted to and adopted by the people.

ARTICLE XXIV.—BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries of state defined.

Section 1. The boundaries of the State of Washington shall be as follows: Beginning at a point in the Pacific ocean one marine league due west of and opposite the middle of the mouth of the north ship channel of the Columbia river, thence running easterly to and up the middle channel of said river and where it is divided by islands up the middle of the widest channel thereof to where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses said river, near the mouth of the Walla Walla river; thence east on said forty-sixth parallel of latitude to the middle of the main channel of the Shoshone or Snake river; thence follow down the middle of the main channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia or Clear Water river; thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, thence west along said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which

separates Vancouver's Island from the continent, that is to say to a point in longitude 123 degrees, 19 minutes and 15 seconds west; thence following the boundary line between the United States and British possessions through the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the continent to the termination of the boundary line between the United States and British possessions at a point in the Pacific ocean equi-distant between Bonnilla point on Vancouver's Island and Tatoosh Island lighthouse; thence running in a southerly course and parallel with the coast line, keeping one marine league off shore, to place of beginning.

ARTICLE XXV.—JURISDICTION.

United States to have jurisdiction over certain tracts and parcels of land.

Section 1. The consent of the State of Washington is hereby given to the exercise, by the congress of the United States of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such tracts or parcels of land as are now held or reserved by the government of the United States for the purpose of erecting or maintaining thereon forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, lighthouses, and other needful buildings, in accordance with the provisions of the seventeenth paragraph of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, so long as the same shall be so held and reserved by the United States: Provided, That a sufficient description by metes and bounds, and an accurate plat or map of each such tract or parcel of land be filed in the proper office of record in the county in which the same is situated, together with copies of the orders, deeds, patents, or other evidences in writing of the title of the United States: And provided, That all civil process issued from the courts of this state, and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of this state, against any person charged with crime in cases arising outside of such reservation, may be served and executed thereon in the same mode and manner, and by the same officers, as if the consent herein had not been made.

Exception.

Common reservations—40 W. 244.

ARTICLE XXVI.—COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state:

Religious toleration guaranteed.

First: That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Rights to unappropriated public lands disclaimed.

Second: That the people inhabiting this state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries of this state, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that, until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the limits of this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof, and that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property therein belonging to or which may be hereafter purchased by the United States or reserved for use: Provided, That nothing in this ordinance shall preclude the state from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relation, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which exemption shall continue so long and to such an extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

Debts of territory assumed.

Third: The debts and liabilities of the Territory of Washington, and payment of the same, are hereby assumed by this state.

System of public schools guaranteed.

Fourth: Provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools free from

sectarian control, which shall be open to all the children of said state.

CITED: 26 W. 672; 32 W. 613.

ARTICLE XXVII.—SCHEDULE.

In order that no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from territorial to a state government, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

Section 1. No existing rights, actions, suits, proceedings, contracts, or claims shall be affected by a change in the form of government, but all shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may have been issued under the authority of the Territory of Washington previous to its admission into the Union shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

CITED: 198 U. S. 473.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Washington, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are altered or repealed by the Legislature: Provided, That this section shall not be so construed as to validate any act of the Legislature of Washington Territory granting shore or tide lands to any person, company, or any municipal or private corporation.

Laws of territory of Washington valid.

CITED: 2 W. 258; 4 W. 26; 8 W. 472; 11 W. 233; 13 W. 362; 22 W. 548; 28 W. 498; 47 W. 206.
See cases 14 W. 310; 22 W. 129; 81 Fed. 356; 22 W. 548; 28 W. 498; 43 W. 182; 198 U. S. 473.

Sec. 3. All debts, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, to the Territory of Washington, shall inure to the State of Washington.

Debts, fines, etc., inure to state.

Sec. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state, and all bonds executed to the Territory of Washington, or to any county or municipal corporation, or to any officer or court in his or its official capacity, shall pass to the state authorities and their successors in office, for the uses therein

Recognizances taken under territorial government valid under state government.

expressed, and may be used for and recovered accordingly, and all the estate, real, personal, and mixed, and all judgments, decrees, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts, of whatever description, belonging to the Territory of Washington, shall inure to and vest in the State of Washington, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same extent by the State of Washington, as the same could have been by the Territory of Washington.

Penal actions.

Sec. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Washington, before the change from a territorial to state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Washington, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Washington, at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government, shall be continued and transferred to the court of the state having jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

CITED: 2 W. 3; 6 W. 159.

Public officers.

Sec. 6. All officers now holding their office under the authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Washington, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

CITED: 6 W. 161; 28 W. 16; 28 W. 498; 8 W. 472.

First election of officers.

Sec. 7. All officers provided for in this constitution, including a county clerk for each county, when no other time is fixed for their election, shall be elected at the election to be held for the adoption of this constitution on the first Tuesday of October, 1889.

Sec. 8. Whenever the judge of the superior court of any county, elected or appointed under the provisions of this constitution, shall have qualified, the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory, except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States District Court, had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes within such county, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the superior court for such county. And where the same judge is elected for two or more counties, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court having custody of such papers and records to transmit to the clerk of such county or counties, other than that in which such records are kept, the original papers in all cases pending in such district court and belonging to the jurisdiction of such county or counties, together with transcript of so much of the records of said district court as relate to the same; and until the district courts of the territory shall be superseded in manner aforesaid, the said district courts and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and powers, to be exercised in the same judicial districts, respectively, as heretofore constituted under the laws of the territory. Whenever a quorum of the judges of the Supreme Court of the state shall have been elected and qualified, the causes then pending in the Supreme Court of the territory, except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court, had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the Supreme Court of the state, and until so superseded, the Supreme Court of the territory and the judges thereof shall continue with like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted. Courts, transfer of cases.

Sec. 9. Until otherwise provided by law, the seal now in use in the Supreme Court of the territory shall be the seal of the Supreme Court of the state. The seals of the Court seals.

Superior Courts of the several counties of the state shall be, until otherwise provided by law, the vignette of General George Washington, with the words: "Seal of the Superior Court of .... County," surrounding the vignette. The seal of municipalities, and all county officers of the territory, shall be the seals of such municipalities and county officers, respectively, under the state, until otherwise provided by law.

Probate court cases to be transferred to superior court.

Sec. 10. When the state is admitted into the Union, and the Superior Courts in the respective counties organized, the books, records, papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration pending therein, shall, upon the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, on the second Monday in January, 1891, pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the Superior Court of the same county created by this constitution, and the said court shall proceed to final judgment or decree, order or other determination, in the several matters and causes as the territorial probate court might have done if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, such probate judges shall perform the duties now imposed upon them by the laws of the territory. The Superior Courts shall have appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the probate courts, as now provided by law, until such latter courts expire by limitation.

34 W. 299.

Sec. 11. The Legislature, at its first session, shall provide for the election of all officers whose election is not provided for elsewhere in this constitution, and fix the time for commencement and duration of their term.

Contests at first election.

Sec. 12. In case of a contest of election between candidates, at the first general election under this constitution, for judges of the Superior Courts, the evidence shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the territorial laws, and the testimony so taken shall be certified to the Secretary of State; and said officer, together with the Governor and Treasurer of State, shall review the evidence and determine who is entitled to the certificate of election.

Sec. 13. One representative in the Congress of the United States shall be elected from the state at large, at the first election provided for in this constitution; and thereafter at such times and places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by Congress, the Legislature shall divide the state into congressional districts, in accordance with such apportionment. The vote cast for representative in Congress, at the first election, shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided for by the laws of the territory for the canvass of the vote for delegate in Congress. Representative in congress.

Sec. 14. All district, county, and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and the county clerk of each county elected at the first election, shall hold their respective offices until the second Monday of January, A. D. 1891, and until such time as their successors may be elected and qualified, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution; and the official bond of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted. And such officers shall continue to receive the compensation now provided until the same is changed by law. District, county and precinct officers to hold office until 1891.

CITED: 5 W. 460.

Sec. 15. The election held at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be held and conducted in all respects according to the laws of the territory, and the votes cast at said election for all officers (where no other provisions are made in this constitution), and for the adoption of this constitution and the several separate articles, and the location of the state capitol, shall be canvassed and returned in the several counties in the manner provided by territorial law, and shall be returned to the Secretary of the Territory in the manner provided by the enabling act. Election to adopt constitution, how conducted.

Sec. 16. The provisions of this constitution shall be in force from the day on which the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the State of Washington admitted into the Union, and the terms of all State constitution in effect, when.

officers elected at the first election under the provisions of this constitution shall commence on the Monday next succeeding the issue of said proclamation, unless otherwise provided herein.

CITED: 2 W. 3.

Separate articles submitted.

Sec. 17. The following separate articles shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at the election for the adoption of this constitution: Separate article No. 1: "All persons, male and female, of the age of 21 years, or over, possessing the other qualifications provided by this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at all elections." Separate article No. 2: "It shall not be lawful for any individual, company, or corporation, within the limits of this state, to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, or to sell, or offer for sale, or in any manner dispose of any alcoholic, malt, or spirituous liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental or scientific purposes." If a majority of the ballots cast at said election on said separate articles be in favor of the adoption of either of said separate articles, then such separate articles so receiving a majority shall become a part of this constitution and shall govern and control any provision of the constitution in conflict therewith.

Female suffrage.

Prohibition article.

Form of ballot.

Sec. 18. The form of ballot to be used in voting for or against this constitution, or for or against the separate articles, or for the permanent location of the government, shall be:

1. For the Constituiton.
   Against the Constitution.
2. For Woman Suffrage Article.
   Against Woman Suffrage Article.
3. For Prohibition Article.
   Against Prohibition Article.
4. For the permanent location of the seat of government. (Name of place voted for.)

Appropriation authorized to pay deficiency.

Sec. 19. The Legislature is hereby authorized to appropriate from the state treasury sufficient money to pay any of the expenses of this constitution not provided for by the enabling act of Congress.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, members of the convention to form a constitution for the State of Washington, which is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, do hereby declare this to be the constitution formed by us, and in testimony thereof, do hereunto set our hands, this twenty-second day of August, anno domini, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

JOHN P. HOYT, *President*,
J. J. BROWNE,
N. G. BLALOCK,
JOHN F. GOWEY,
FRANK M. DALLAM,
JAMES Z. MOORE,
E. H. SULLIVAN,
GEORGE TURNER,
AUSTIN MIERS,
M. M. GODMAN,
GWIN HICKS,
WM. F. PROSSER,
LOUIS SOHNS,
A. A. LINDSLEY,
J. J. WEISENBURGER,
P. C. SULLIVAN,
R. S. MORE,
THOMAS T. MINOR,
J. J. TRAVIS,
ARNOLD J. WEST,
CHARLES T. FAY,
CHARLES P. COEY,
ROB'T F. STURDEVANT,
JOHN A. SHOUDY,
ALLEN WEIR,
W. B. GRAY,
TRUSTEN P. DYER,
GEO. H. JONES,
B. L. SHARPSTEIN,
H. M. LILLIS,
J. F. VAN NAME,
ALBERT SCHOOLEY,
H. C. WILLISON,
T. M. REED,
S. H. MANLY,
RICHARD JEFFS,
FRANCIS HENRY,
GEORGE COMEGYS,
OLIVER H. JOY,
DAVID E. DURIE,
D. BUCHANAN,
JOHN R. KINNEAR,
GEORGE W. TIBBETTS,
H. W. FAIRWEATHER,
THOMAS C. GRIFFITHS,
C. H. WARNER,
J. P. T. McCROSKEY,
S. G. COSGROVE,
THOS. HAYTON,
SAM'L H. BERRY,
D. J. CROWLEY,
J. T. McDONALD,
JOHN M. REED,
EDWARD ELDRIDGE,
GEO. H. STEVENSON,
SILVIUS A. DICKEY,
HENRY WINSOR,
THEODORE L. STILES,
JAMES A. BURK,
JOHN McREAVY,
R. O. DUNBAR,
MORGAN MORGANS,
JAMES POWER,
B. B. GLASCOCK,
O. A. BOWEN,
HARRISON CLOTHIER,
MATT C. McELROY,
J. T. ESHELMAN,
ROBORT JAMIESON,
HIRAM E. ALLEN,
H. F. SUKSDORF,
J. C. KELLOGG,

Attest:

JNO. I. BOOGE, Chief Clerk.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

AMENDMENT 1.

Art. 16. Sec. 5. Investment of School Fund.—None of the permanent school fund of this state shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county, municipal, or school district bonds.

Adopted November, 1894.

AMENDMENT 2.

Art. 6. Sec. 1. Qualifications of Voters.—All male persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward, or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to read and speak the English language: Provided, That Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise: And further provided, That this amendment shall not affect the right of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state. The Legislature shall enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining the qualifications of voters as to their ability to read and speak the English language, and providing for punishment of persons voting or registering in violation of the provisions of this section.

Approved November, 1896.

AMENDMENT 3.

Art. 7, Sec. 2, was amended by adding the following proviso: "And provided further, That the Legislature shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to exempt personal property to the amount of $300 for each head of a family liable to assessment and taxation under the provisions of

the laws of this state of which the individual is the actual bona fide owner."

Approved November, 1900.

AMENDMENT 4.

Art. 1. Sec. 11. Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or be disturbed in person or property on account of religion; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise, or instruction, or support of any religious establishment. Provided, however, That this article shall not be so construed as to forbid the employment by the state of a chaplain for the state penitentiary, and for such of the state reformatories as in the discretion of the Legislature may seem justified. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

Approved November, 1904.

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONSTITUTION.

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